

SUCCESSION
AND
CHARACTERS
OF THE
KINGS of ENGLAND,

SCOTLAND, | PORTUGAL, | SWEDEN,
FRANCE, | SARDINIA, | POLAND,
SPAIN, | DENMARK, | PRUSSIA;

POPEs of ROME;

EMPERORS of

GERMANY, | TURKEY,
RUSSIA, | CONSTANTINOPLE;

AND THE

Adholders of the UNITED PROVINCES;

Who have Reigned since the Christian Aera.

Together with

the Account of the Origin of each NATION,

Digested in a concise, easy, and accurate Manner.

Intended for the Use and Amusement of all Degrees of
People.

To which is added,

A new Map of the ROADS of ENGLAND and WALES,
with the Distance of one Town from another in Com-
puted Miles, and the Distance of each Market Town
from London in Measured Miles.

L O N D O N.

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212

W. MUGGERIDGE

PRELACE



of
is
hall
not
but
of the present work.

In the first part we give the
descriptions of all the kings of
England, Scotland, France, Spain,
Portugal, Denmark, Germany,
Sweden, Poland, and Russia, the
emperors of China, the emperors of
Germany, Russia, Persia, Con-
stantinople, A. 2

P R E F A C E.

AS the great usefulness of History and Chronology is universally acknowledged, I shall not say any thing on that subject, but proceed to give some account of the present work.

In the first part, we give the successions of all the kings of *England, Scotland, France, Spain, Portugal, Sardinia, Denmark, Sweden, Poland, and Prussia*, the Popes of *Rome*, the emperors of *Germany, Russia, Turkey, Con-*
A 2 *stan-*

Constantinople, and the stadtholders of the *United Provinces*, who have reigned since the Christian æra; together with some account of the origin of each nation: And in the second Part, in alphabetical order, a short abstract of their most remarkable actions, virtues, and vices, as fully and particularly as the nature of our design would permit.

There have been many attempts of this kind, none of which have answered the purposes for which they were designed; and the reason is obvious, because they attended too much to the size, and not enough to the perspicuity of their performances; to accomplish

plish which they were obliged to cloud their works with chronological and other characters, not considering that they were intended for the young as well as the old, for the unlearned as well as the learned; for which reason, they should have given us, in plain language, an account of the inclinations, passions, and actions of princes, and not in arbitrary marks and characters, which are not only very confined, but so intricate, that they require more pains to learn than many persons will bestow, and the continual application of the best memories to retain them when learnt: But ours is without abbreviations, the whole as clear as possible, and there-

therefore proper for all degrees of people.

As we intend it for the pocket, to make it more generally useful, we have added, A Map of the principal and cross Roads of *England* and *Wales*; and likewise, An account of the Transfer Days, those for the payment of Dividends, and the Holidays observed at the Publick Offices.



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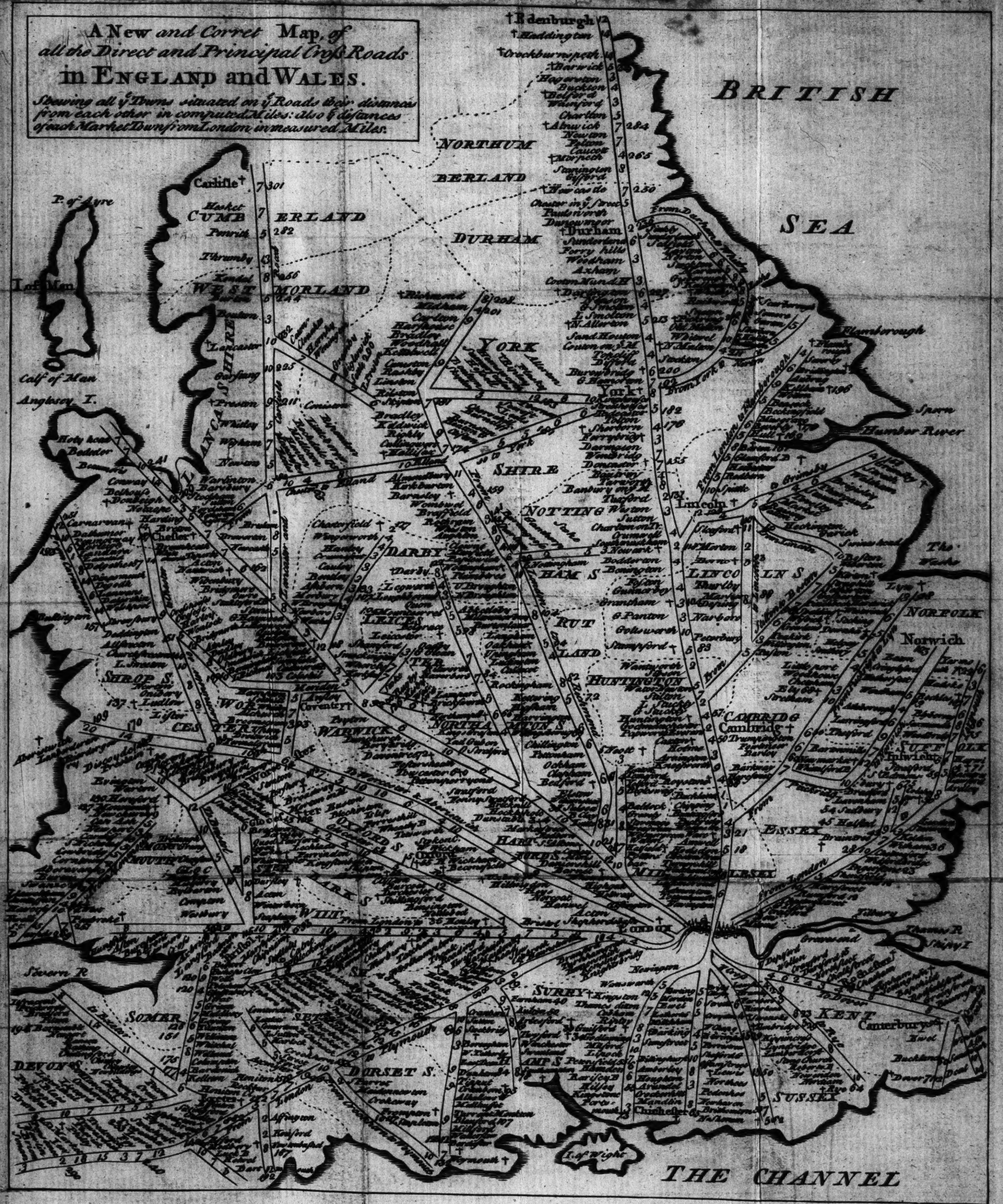
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ENG.

**A New and Corret Map, of
all the Direct and Principal Cross Roads
in ENGLAND and WALES.**

*Shewing all the Towns situated on the Roads their distances
from each other in computed Miles: also the distances
of each Market Town from London in measured Miles.*



ENGLAND.

BEFORE the Romans came into this Island, the Britains, who then possessed the country, were divided into several nations, each of them governed by its own kings. And when Britain became a member of the Roman empire, many of their tribes had their proper kings, who were suffered to govern by their own laws, provided they were tributary. Such kings were Cogidunus and Prasutagus, mentioned by Tacitus; Lucius said to be the first christian king, and Collus the father of Helena, mother of constantine the great. After the Romans had quitted Britain, upon the irruption of the Goths into Italy in the empire of Honorius, that is in the fifth century, the kingly government returned to the Britains. Who chose for their king Constantine, brother of Aldroinus, king of Britany in France, a prince of the British blood. To whom succeeded Constantine his son; then Vortiger, who usurped the crown, and to maintain his usurpation, first called in the Saxons, at that time hovering along the coast of Britain. These having got sure footing in the Island, never left the Britains quiet till they were possessed of the whole. And tho' they had been overthrown in

A

many

many battles by king Vortimer, the son and immediate successor of Vortigern, and afterwards by king Arthur; yet the Britains were soon after his death so weakened and broken, that they were forced at last to return, and exchange this sweet and rich part of Britain for the mountains of Wales. Thus the Britains left the stage, and the Saxons entered. By these the country was divided into seven kingdoms, called the Saxon-Heptarchy, which continued for several ages, till the prevailing fortune of the West-Saxons, united them all into one by the name of England. Which happened in the year 819 in the reign of Egbert, who caused himself to be crowned at Winchester, the same year, king of England. Tho' the truth is, king Alfred, his grandson, was he who really united the Saxon-Heptarchy into one state, so that from the time of Egbert, to this present time, England has continued a monarchy upwards of 930 years.

The SAXON monarchy begins with

Egbert, crowned at Westminster, sole king of this kingdom in 819, died in 38, and was succeeded by his son

Ethelwolf, who died in 55, and was succeeded by his son

Ethelbald, who died in 60, and was succeeded by

Ethelbert, who died in 66, and was succeeded by

Ethelred,

Ethelred, I. who was slain in battle in 72, and was succeeded by

Alfred the Great, who died in 900, and was succeeded by his son

Edward the Elder, who died in 25, and was succeeded by his son

Aethelfstan, who died in 41, and was succeeded by

Edmond I. who was stabbed in 48, and was succeeded by

Edred who died in 55, and was succeeded by

Edwyn, who died in 59, and was succeeded by

Edgar the Peaceful, who died in 75, and was succeeded by his son

Edward the Martyr, who was stabbed in 79, and was succeeded by

Ethelred II. who died in 1016, and was succeeded by his son

Edmund Ironside, who was assassinated in 1017, and succeeded by

DANES.

Canute the Great, who died in 36, and was succeeded by his son

Harold Harefoot, who died in 39, and was succeeded by

Hardicanute, who died in 41, and was succeeded by

SAXON line restored.

Edward the Confessor, who died in 66, and was succeeded by

Harold II. who was slain in battle in 66, and succeeded by

NORMANS.

William the Conqueror, who died in 87, and was succeeded by his son

William Rufus, who was shot by accident in hunting in 1100, and was succeeded by

Henry I. Beauclaire, who died in 35, and was succeeded by

Stephen, who died in 54, and was succeeded by

NORMANS and SAXONS united.

Mary II. Fitz-empress, who reigned Ireland, died in 89, and was succeeded by his son

Richard I. Cur-de-Lion, who was killed with an arrow in 99, and was succeeded by his Brother

John Lackland, who was poisoned in 16, and succeeded by

Henry III. who died in 72, and was succeeded by his son

Edward I. from the Saxon line, but from **William** the Conqueror the first, surnamed Longshanks, who died in 1307, and was succeeded by his son

Edward

Edward II. Caernarvan, who was deposed in 27, and murdered in prison, he was succeeded by his son

Edward III. Windsor, who died in 77, and was succeeded by his grandson

Richard II. Bourdeaux, who was killed in prison in 99, and was the only son of Edward the black prince, who beat Philip of France, took king John, and defeated Henry II. of Spain, and was succeeded by

The LINE of LANCASTER.

Henry IV. Bolinbroke, who died in 13, and was succeeded by his son

Henry V. Monmouth, who died in 22, and was succeeded by his son

Henry VI. Windsor, who was crowned king of France in 35, and killed by the duke of Gloucester in 61, and was succeeded by

The LINE of YORK.

Edward IV. earl of March, who died in 83, and was succeeded by his son

Edward V. proclaimed but never crowned, was murdered in 83, and succeeded by

Richard III. duke of Gloucester, who was killed in battle in 85, and was succeeded by

The Union of the Families.

Henry VII. earl of Richmond, who died in 1509, and was succeeded by his son

Henry VIII. who began the reformation in England in 1532, died in 47, and was succeeded by his son

Edward VI. who died in 53, and was succeeded by

Mary, his sister, who married Philip II. King of Spain, died in 58, and was succeeded by

Elizabeth, her sister, who died in 1603, and was succeeded by

KINGS of GREAT BRITAIN.

James I. of England and VI. of Scotland, who united the two kingdoms in 1603, died in 25, and was succeeded by his son

Charles I. who was beheaded in 1649, and was succeeded by

Oliver Cromwell the usurper, made protector in 53, who died in 58, was succeeded in the protectorship by his son

Richard, who was set aside sometime before the restoration of

Charles II. in 60, who died in 85, and was succeeded by his brother

James II. who abdicated the throne in 88, and was succeeded by

William III. and **Y** who reigned in conjunction

Mary II. till 94, when William was sole monarch, died in 1701, and was succeeded by

Anne, who died in 17, and was succeeded by

George

George I. who died in 1727, and was succeeded by his son George II. his present majesty, born 30 October, 1683.

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SCOTLAND.

THIS nation has as great pretensions to antiquity as any in Europe, having according to their historians, possessed that kingdom for above 2000 years, without ever being entirely conquered; tho' they have been subdued at certain periods, by the Romans and English, and in a great measure over-run by the Danes. They boast a line of 125 kings, who can all of them deduce their pedigree from Fergus I. who was sent by the people of Ireland, and came into Scotland about the time that Alexander the great took Babylon, or 330 years before Christ. As to the origin of the Scots there are various opinions, and the historians who contend for their great antiquity, as Buchanan, Gordon in his *theatrum Scotiae*, Mackenzie, &c. and say they came from Spain, are opposed by several English writers, as Humphrey Lloyd, Camden, Archbishop Omer, Dr. Stillingfleet, &c. who in general suppose them to be a remnant of the Britains, who fled northward

ward from the Roman servitude; to which authors
I refer the curious, and shall begin with

Maillanus, the 17th king of Scotland, in the
2d year of whose reign, Jesus Christ was born,
he died in 29, and was succeeded by

Caracacus, who died in 49, and was succeeded
by

Corbred I. who was slain in battle in 67, and
was succeeded by

Dardanus, who was murdered in 72, and was
succeeded by

Corbred II. surnamed *Galdus*, son of *Corbred* the
first, who died in 106, and was succeeded by his
son

LuEacus, who was killed in 9, and was suc-
ceeded by

Migaldus, who was slain in 43, and was suc-
ceeded by his son

Caerus, who was deposed and made a prisoner
in 47, died in 59, and was succeeded by

Ethodius, who was murdered by an Irish monk-
ish in 92, and was succeeded by

Sarrach, who was strangled in 96, and was
succeeded by

Donald I. the first christian king, who died in
217, and was succeeded by

Ethodius II. who was slain by his officers in 38,
and was succeeded by his son

Adrian, who slew himself in 50, and was suc-
ceeded by

Natholans, who was slain in 51, and was succeeded by

Nathaleus, who was killed by a domestick in 62, and was succeeded by

Findebus, who was murdered in 73, and succeeded by

Donald II. who was slain in battle in 74, when

Donald III. succeeded, who was slain in 86, and succeeded by

Cratbilintus, who died in 110, and was succeeded by

Fincormachus, who died in 157, and was succeeded by

Romachus, who was beheaded in 60, and was succeeded by

Angustanus, who was slain in battle in 67, and was succeeded by

Fathelmatus, who was slain in 64, and was succeeded by

Eugenius I. who was slain in battle in 78, when the succession was interrupted till

Freigus H. who was chosen King in 404, slain in battle in 109, and succeeded by his son

Eugenius II. who was slain in battle in 52, and was succeeded by his son

Dongardus, who died in 57, and was succeeded by his brother

Constantin I. who died in 79, and was succeeded by

Congalus II. who died in 501, and was succeeded by his brother

Geranus, who was slain in 33, and was succeeded by

Eugenius

Eugenius III. who died in 58, and was succeeded by his brother

Congallus II. who died in 68, and was succeeded by

Kenneth I. who died in 70, and was succeeded by

Hydantus who died in 604, and was succeeded by

Kenneth I. who died in 5, and was succeeded by his son

Eugenius IV. who died in 22, and was succeeded by his son

Ferebard I. who was a prisoner and killed himself in 36, he was succeeded by his brother

Donald IV. who died in 50, and was succeeded by

Ferebard II. who died in 62, and was succeeded by

Malduinus, who was strangled by his wife in 88, and was succeeded by

Eugenius V. who died in 92, and was succeeded by

Eugenius VI. who died in 702, and was succeeded by

Amberkeletbus, who was killed by an arrow in 54, and was succeeded by

Eugenius VII. who died in 21, and was succeeded by

Mordacus, who died in 30, and was succeeded by

Esfus, who was killed in 61, and was succeeded by

Eugenius

Eugenius VIII. who was stabbed in 64, and was succeeded by

Fergus III. who was poisoned by his wife in 67, and was succeeded by

Solvahtius, who died in 87, and was succeeded by

Acbauius, who died in 819, and was succeeded by

Congallus III. who died in 24, and was succeeded by

Dongallus, who was drowned in 31, and was succeeded by

Alpin, who was killed in battle in 34, and was succeeded by his son

Kenneth II. who by his valour and conduct put an end to the kingdom of the Picts in 38, died in 54, and was succeeded by his brother

Donald V. who was imprisoned, where he slew himself in 62, and was succeeded by

Constantin II. who was taken prisoner, and beheaded in 74 or 8, and was succeeded by

Ethus, who died of grief in 75 or 80, being obliged to resign, and was succeeded by

Gregory, who died in 92, and was succeeded by

Donald VI. who died in 903, and was succeeded by

Constantin III. who quitted the throne, and died in 43, and was succeeded by

Malcolm I. who was slain in 58, and was succeeded by

Indulfus,

Indulfus, who was killed in battle in 67, and was succeeded by

Duffus, who was murdered in 72, and was succeeded by

Colanus, who was killed by a gentleman, whose daughter he had ravished in 76, and was succeeded by

Kenneth III. who was murdered by *Finella* mother of *Crathilinth* in 94, and was succeeded by

Constantin IV. who was slain in battle in 95 or 7, and was succeeded by

Grimus, who was taken prisoner, had his eyes put out, and died of his wounds in 1003 or 8, and was succeeded by

Malcolm II. who was murdered in 33, and was succeeded by

Donald VII. or *Duncan*, who was killed in 40, and was succeeded by

Macbeth, who was slain by *Macduff* in 57, and was succeeded by

Malcolm III. who was slain by *Mowbray* in 92, and was succeeded by

Donald Bane VIII. who in six months deserted the kingdom, died in prison in 98, and was succeeded in 93, by

Duncan, who died in 95, when *Donald* was restored, and was succeeded by

Edgar the first, who died in 1107, and was succeeded by his brother

Alexander I. who died in 24, and was succeeded by

David

David I. who died in 53, and was succeeded by

Malcolm IV. who died in 65, and was succeeded by his brother

William, who died in 1214, and was succeeded by his son

Alexander II. who died in 49, and was succeeded by his son

Alexander III. who married Margaret the daughter of Henry III. in 52, and was killed by a fall from his horse in 85.

John Balliol, after an Interregnum of 6 years and 9 months, was appointed by king Edward; but was obliged to resign in 96, when there was a war between the two kingdoms, and the Scots were subdued by Edward III. He was succeeded by

Robert Bruce, crowned at Scone in 1306, and died in 29.

Thomas Randolph Earl of Murray, chosen governor, and is poisoned in 31; then succeeded

David II. who was defeated by Balliol in 32, restored in 42; taken prisoner in 46, restored in 58, died in 70, and was succeeded by

Edward Balliol, who resigned to

Robert II. who died in 90, and was succeeded by his son

Robert III. called formerly John, who died in 1406, and was succeeded by his son

James I. in 23, who was stabbed in 37, and succeeded by his son

James II. who was slain besieging the castle of Roxburgh in 60, and was succeeded by his son

James III. who was murdered in a mill in 88, and was succeeded by his son

James IV. who was slain in battle in 1513, and succeeded by his son

James V. who died in 42, and was succeeded by his only daughter

Mary, who was married to the dauphin of France in 58, to the lord Darnley in 65, by whom she bore James. She was beheaded in 87, and succeeded by her son

James VI. of Scotland, and I. of England, born and crowned at Sterling in 1567. He united

the two kingdoms in 1603, and died in 63.

James VI. of Scotland, and I. of England, born and crowned at Sterling in 1567. He united the two kingdoms in 1603, and died in 63.

FRANCE.

THE Franks, originally a German nation, inhabiting Franconia, which is still called Eastern France, to distinguish it from

this country. This nation joining with many others, upon the decline of the Roman empire,

under Pharamond, about 413, obtained that part

of

of Belgium which contained Zutphen, Utrecht, Over-Yssel, both the Frislands, and that part of Holland which lies on the same side of the Rhine; but whether Pharamond ever crossed the Rhine is uncertain; however, in 419, he became their first king, and formed this potent monarchy.

Pharamond, first king of France, began to reign in 419, died in 31, and was succeeded by his son

Clodius the Hairy, who died in 45, and was succeeded by

Merovaeus, who died in 60, and was succeeded by his son

Chilperic, who died in 84, and was succeeded by his son

Clovis the Great, or *Lewis I.* the first Christian king of France, who died in 514, and was succeeded by his son

Clotbayry I. who died in 65, and was succeeded by his son

Chilperic II. who was murdered in 88, and was succeeded by his son

Clotbayry II. who died in 11, and was succeeded by his son

Dagobert the Great, who died in 45, and was succeeded by his son

Clovis II. who died in 62, and was succeeded by

Clotbayry III. who died in 66, and was succeeded by

Carlisle II. who was murdered in 78, and was succeeded by

Theodoric III. who died in 94, and was succeeded by his son

Childeric III. who died in 98, and was succeeded by

Childeric III. who died in 710, and was succeeded by his son

Dauphin II. who died in 15, and was succeeded by

Chilperic II. who died in 27, and was succeeded by

Theodoric II. who died in 41, and was succeeded by

Chilperic the Stupid, who was deposed in 52, and was the last of the Race of Merovingians. He was succeeded by

Pepin the Short, son of **Charles Martel**, who died in 68, and was succeeded by his son

Charlemagne, crowned emperor in 800, died in 814, and was succeeded by his son

Lewis the Pious, crowned emperor in 813, died in 840, and was succeeded by his son

Lothaire, who was associated with him in 817, and was crowned emperor in 823, quitted in 855, and turned monk in 856, and was succeeded in France by his son

Lewis II. who died in 75, and was succeeded by

Charles

Charles the Bald, crowned emperor at Rome in 75, and was poisoned in 77, and succeeded by

Lewis the Stammerer, who died in 79, when there was an interregnum of two years, caused by

Lewis III. who died in 82, and

Carloman, who died in 84. Then succeeded

Charles the Simple, under the care of his uncle *Charles the Fat*, Emperor of Germany, who died in prison in 28, and was succeeded by

Lewis IV. the Transmarine, who died of a fall from his horse in 54, and was succeeded by his son

Lothayry III. who died in 86, and was succeeded by his son

Lewis V. the last of the race of the Carolingians, was poisoned in 87, and succeeded by

Hugh Capet, who restored the monarchy, was crowned in 87, died in 96, and was succeeded by his son

Robert, associated with his father in 98, who died in 1033; he was crowned in 17, and was succeeded by his son

Henry I. crowned in 28, during his father's life, who died in 60, and was succeeded by his son

Philip I. crowned in 50, his father living, died in 1108, and was succeeded by his son

Lewis VI. who died in 37.

Lewis the Younger, succeeded, was a prisoner, died in 80, and was succeeded by his son

Philip the August, called the Conqueror, who died in 1173, and was succeeded by his son

Lewis VIII. who died in 1226, and was succeeded by his son

Lewis IX. who died before Tunis in 1270, and was succeeded by his son

Philip the Hardy, who died in 1314, and was succeeded by his son

Philip the Fair, crowned in 1286 king of France and Navarre, died in 1314, and was succeeded by his son

Lewis X. who died in 1316, and was succeeded by his son

Philip V. who died in 1328, and was succeeded by

Charles the Fair, who died in 1328, and was succeeded by

[**Edward of England** claimed the Crown.]

Philip the Countess, who died in 1328, and was succeeded by his son

John II. a prisoner, who died at London in 1364, and was succeeded by his son

Charles the Wise, who died in 1380, and was succeeded by his son

Charles the Well-beloved, who died in 1422, and was succeeded by his son

Charles the Victorious, who died in 1461, and was succeeded by his son

[**Henry**

[*Henry VI.* of England was likewise proclaimed.]

Lewis XI. who died in 831, and was succeeded by his son

Charles VIII. king of Sicily and Jerusalem, who died in 98, and was succeeded by his son

Lewis XII. who died in 1515, and was succeeded by his son

Francis I. a prisoner in 24, who died in 47, and was succeeded by his son

Henry II. who was killed by the splinter of a lance in 59, and was succeeded by his son

Francis II. who died in 60, and was succeeded by his son

Charles IX. who died in 74, and was succeeded by

Henry III. who was stabbed in 89, and was succeeded by

Henry IV. the Great, who was stabbed in his coach in 1610, and was succeeded by his son

Lewis XIII. the Just, who died in 43, and was succeeded by his son

Lewis XIV. the Great, who died in 1715, and was succeeded by

Lewis XV. the present king, born Feb. 15, 1710, and crowned Octob. 25, 1722.

SPAIN.

S P A I N.

THE first inhabitants were the Celts, a people of Gallia Comata, between the Garonne and the Seyne, joined with the Iberians, whence came the name Celtiberians; after them the Phœnicians possessed themselves of the most southern parts of the country, and, according to Diodorus Siculus and Strabo, may well be supposed to have been the first civilizers of this kingdom, and the founders of the most antient cities. After these followed the Grecians, who sent many colonies into Hispania Terraconensis, from Marseilles. Then the Carthaginians, who, after they had been dispossessed by the Romans of Sicily, Sardinia, and Corsica, at the end of the first Punic war, about the year of Rome 512, entered Spain by the isle of Gades, and in about twenty years, under Amilcar, Asdrubal, and Hannibal, they destroyed Saguntum, built New Carthage, and conquered all the nations of this country as far as the Pyrenean hills, and the Mediterranean, and might easily have subdued the rest, if Hannibal had not rather chosen to distress the Romans. On the departure of the Carthaginians, they were subject to the Romans, till the year 400, when the Goths,

Van-

Vandals, Suevi, Alans, and Silingi, on Constantine's withdrawing his forces from that kingdom to the East, invaded it, and divided it among them; but the Goths, in a little time, were sole masters of it.

Ataulf, king of the Goths, begins to reign in Spain in 415, and is murdered in 16, and was succeeded by

Sigeric, who was murdered the same year, and was succeeded by

Vallia, who died in 27, and was succeeded by

Theoderic, who was trampled to death in battle in 51, and was succeeded by his son

Tornismond, who was assassinated by his favourite **Ascalerne** in 54, and was succeeded by his brother

Theoderic, who was murdered in 66, and was succeeded by his brother

Thila, who died in 83, and was succeeded by his son

Alaric, who was slain at the battle of Poitiers in 507, and succeeded by

Gefrich, the usurper, who was slain in battle in 511, and was succeeded by

Amalaric, who was restored, and killed in battle in 527, and was succeeded by

Thila, who was assassinated in 48, and was succeeded by

Theodisic, who was killed by his subjects in 491, and was succeeded by

Agila

Agila, who was taken prisoner, and put to death in 53, he was succeeded by

Athavagilde, who died in 67, and was succeeded by

Leova I. who died in 72, and was succeeded, after an interregnum of 8 months, by

Leovigilde, who died in 86, and was succeeded by his son

Reccared I. who died in 601, and was succeeded by his son

Leova II. who was killed by *Vitericus* in 602, and succeeded by him.

Vitericus, who was murdered in 10, and was succeeded by

Gundemar, who died in 12, and was succeeded by

Sisebut, who died in 22, and was succeeded by his son

Reccared II. who died in 27, and was succeeded by

Suinilla, associated with 7 was deposed in 30, *Racamira* his son,

and died in 31, and was succeeded by

Sisnand, who died in 36, and was succeeded by

Cintila, who died in 39, and was succeeded by

Tulga, who died in 40, and was succeeded by

Cindasvintbe the Usurper, who died in 61, and was succeeded by his son

Recesvintus, associated in 49, who died in 72, and was succeeded by

Wamba,

Wamba, who put on the monastick habit in 80, and died in 87; he was succeeded by *Erwigius*, who died in 87, and was succeeded by *Egica*, who died in 701, and was succeeded by his son

Vitiniza, associated with him some time before; he died in 11, and was succeeded by

Roderick, who died in 14, and with him the power of the Goths in Spain.

Pelagius, who died in 35, and his son *Favila* succeeded, who was killed by a bear in 38, and was succeeded by

Alphonfus I. who died in 56, and was succeeded by his son

Froila I. who was murdered in 69, and was succeeded by

Aurelius, who died in 75, and was succeeded by *Silo*, who died in 83, and was succeeded by

Munegat, who dispossessed *Alphonfus*, son of *Froila*, and died in 88, and was succeeded by

Veremund I. who died in 91, and was succeeded by

Alphonfus II. who had been dispossessed by *Munegat*, and was associated with *Veremund I.* He died in 824, and was succeeded by

Ramiro I. who died in 50, and his son

Orangno I. succeeded, and died in 62, and was succeeded by his son

Alphonfus the Great, who was forced to give up his crown in 910 to his son

Garcia,

Garcias, who died in 13, and was succeeded by his brother

Ordagna II. who died in 23, and was succeeded by

Froila II. who died in 24, and was succeeded by

Alphonfus IV. who abdicated the crown in 29, in favour of his brother

Ramiro II. who died in 50, and was succeeded by his son

Ordagno III. who died in 55.

Sancho I. who died in 67, and was succeeded by his son

Ramiro III. who died in 82, and was succeeded by

Veremund II. who died in 99, and his son

Alphonfus V. succeeded, who died in 1008, and was succeeded by his son

Veremund III. who was killed in battle in 37, at the river Clarton, and was succeeded by

Ferdinand the Great, king of Leon and Castile, who died in 65, and was succeeded by his son

Sancho the Strong, who was murdered by a deserter in 73, and was succeeded by his brother

Alphonso the Valiant, who died in 1109, and was succeeded by

Alphonso VII. who died in 25, and was succeeded by his son-in-law

Alphonso VIII. who died in 57, and was succeeded by his son.

Sancho

Sancho III. who died in 58, and was succeeded by his son

Alphonso IX. who died in 1214, and was succeeded by his son

Henry I. who died of a hurt received by the falling of a tyle on his head in 17, and was succeeded by

Ferdinand III. who died in 52, and was succeeded by his son

Alphonso X. surnamed the Wise, who died in 84, and was succeeded by his son

Sancho IV. who died in 95, and was succeeded by his son

Ferdinand IV. who died in 1312, and was succeeded by his son

Alphonso XI. who died in 50, and was succeeded by his son

Peter the Cruel, who was vanquished and slain in 69, by his successor

Henry II. the Bastard, who died in 79, and was succeeded by his son

John I. who was killed by a fall from his horse in 90, and was succeeded by his son

Henry III. who died in 1406, and his son

John II. died in 54, and was succeeded by his son

Henry IV. who died in 74.

Ferdinand V. and *Isabella.* He established the inquisition in 78, and in 94

America was discovered, and was the first styled Catholick. He died in 1516, and she in 4.

Philip I. comes to the crown in 1504, dies in 6, and his son

Charles V. succeeds, crowned emperor in 30, resigned the government in 56, died in 58, and was succeeded by his son

Philip II. In the 30th year of his reign he fitted out the famous Armada, died in 98, and was succeeded by his son

Philip III. who died in 1621, and was succeeded by his son

Philip IV. who died in 65, and was succeeded by his son

Charles II. who died in 1700, and was succeeded by

Philip V. who abdicated the crown in 24, in favour of his son Lewis, who only lived a few months; when Philip remounted the throne, and died in 46, and was succeeded by his son

Ferdinand VI. the present king, born 23 Sept. 1713.

PORTUGAL.

IN the year 713, this kingdom, then called Lusitania, with the rest of Spain, became subject to the Moors; and continued so, till Alphonso VI. king of Castile and Leon, in 1093, having raised all the troops in his power, and demanded the assistance of foreign princes, totally extirpated them. Among other princes who assisted him, there was one named Henry, said by some Historians to be descended from Hugh Capet, king of France, by others, from the house of Lorrain, who say, his being born at Besançon, was the reason of his being supposed a Burgundian. This young prince behaved very bravely, and was rewarded by Alphonso with Theresa his natural daughter, and that part of Portugal which then belonged to the Christians, with the title of Count, for her fortune, with what he could take from the Moors beyond the Guadana; but then he was to be a Vassal of Leon, and assist the king in time of war with three hundred horse. He died in 1112, and left a son very young, named

Alphonso, the first king of Portugal, proclaimed by his army in 1139, who died in 85, and was succeeded by his son

Sancho I. who died in 1212, and was succeeded by his son

Alphonso the Fat, who died in 23, and was succeeded by his son

Sancho II. who died in 46, and was succeeded by

Alphonso III. who died in 79, and was succeeded by his son

Denis, who died in 1323, and was succeeded by his son

Alphonso the Brave, who died in 57, and was succeeded by his son

Peter, who died in 67, and was succeeded by his son

Ferdinand I. who died in 83, and was succeeded by his son-in-law

John the Bastard, who was chosen in 85, and died in 1433, and was succeeded by his son

Edward, who died of the plague in 38, and was succeeded by his son

Alphonso V. who died in 81, and was succeeded by his son

John II. who died in 95, and was succeeded by

Emanuel I. who died in 1521, and was succeeded by his son

John III. who died in 57, and was succeeded by his grandson

Sebastian, who was slain in battle in Africa in 78, and was succeeded by

Henry

Henry, who died in 80, and was succeeded by his son

Anthony, who was expelled by Philip II. of Spain. He died in France in 95.

John Duke of Braganza, restored to the throne of Portugal, and crowned in 1640, died in 51, and was succeeded by

Alphonso VI. who was deposed in 67, and died in prison in 83; he was succeeded by

Peter, who died in 1704, and was succeeded by his son

John V. who died in 50, and was succeeded by

Joseph, the present king, born 6 June, 1714.

A CATALOGUE of the BISHOPS and POPES of ROME.

PETER the Apostle, the first Bishop, was crucified in 69, and succeeded by

Linus, who suffered martyrdom in 80, and was succeeded by

Cletus, who was martyred in 93, and was succeeded by

Clemens I. who suffered martyrdom in 102, and was succeeded by

Anacletus, who suffered martyrdom in 12, and was succeeded by

Evaristus, who suffered martyrdom in 21, and was succeeded by

Alexander I. who suffered martyrdom in 32, and was succeeded by

Sixtus I. who suffered martyrdom in 42, and was succeeded by

Telephorus, who suffered martyrdom in 54, and was succeeded by

Hyginus, the first who was styled pope, suffered martyrdom in 58, and was succeeded by

Pius I. who suffered martyrdom in 67, and was succeeded by

Anicetus, who suffered martyrdom in 75, and was succeeded by

Soter, who suffered martyrdom in 79, and was succeeded by

Eleutherius, who died in 94, and was succeeded by

Victor I. who suffered martyrdom in 103, and was succeeded by

Zephyrinus, who died in 121, and was succeeded by

Calixtus I. who was thrown into a well in 166, and was succeeded by

Urban I. who was beheaded in 183, and was succeeded by

Pontianus, who was banished, and in 187 was beat to death with a stick, and was succeeded by

Anterus, who suffered martyrdom in 187, and was succeeded by

Fabian,

Fabian, who suffered martyrdom in 53, and was succeeded by

Cornelius. At this time was the first Schism at Rome, made by the Novatians. He suffered martyrdom in 55, and was succeeded by

Lucius I. who suffered martyrdom in 57, and was succeeded by

Stephen I. who suffered martyrdom in 60, and was succeeded by

Sixtus II. who suffered martyrdom in 61, and was succeeded by

Dionysius, who suffered martyrdom in 72, and was succeeded by

Felix I. who suffered martyrdom in 75, and was succeeded by

Eutychian, who suffered martyrdom in 83, and was succeeded by

Cajus, who suffered martyrdom in 96, and was succeeded by

Marcellinus, who suffered martyrdom in 304, and was succeeded by

Marcellus I. who died in prison in 9, and was succeeded by

Eusebius, who died in 11, and was succeeded by

Melchisedes, who suffered martyrdom in 13, and was succeeded by

Sylvester I. who was the first mitred bishop; he died in 35, and was succeeded by

Murcus, who died in 36, and was succeeded by

Julius I. who died in 52, and was succeeded by

Liberius,

Liberius, who was banished in 55, and *Felix II.* was advanced, but was killed by *Liberius* in 57; he died in 67. This was the second schism in the church. He was succeeded by

Damasus I. against whom *Ursicinus* raised the third schism. He died in 84, and was succeeded by

Siricius, who died in 98, and was succeeded by *Anastasius I.* who died in 402, and was succeeded by

Innocent I. who died in 17, and was succeeded by

Zozim, who died in 18, and was succeeded by

Boniface I. against whom *Eualus* raised the fourth schism. He died in 23, and was succeeded by

Celestine I. who died in 32, and was succeeded by

Sixtus III. who died in 40, and was succeeded by

Leo the Great, who died in 61, and was succeeded by

Hilary, who died in 67, and was succeeded by

Simplicius, who died in 83, and was succeeded by

Felix III. who died in 92, and was succeeded by

Gelasius I. who died in 96, and was succeeded by

Anastasius II. who died voiding his bowels in 98, and was succeeded by

Sym-

Symmachus, against whom *Lawrence* raised the fifth schism. He died in 514, and was succeeded by

Hormisdas, who died in 23, and was succeeded by

John I. who was starved in prison in 26, and was succeeded by

Felix IV. who died in 30, and was succeeded by

Boniface II. against whom *Dioscorus* raised the sixth schism. He died in 31, and was succeeded by

John II. who died in 35, and was succeeded by *Agapetus I.* who died in 36, and was succeeded by

Sylverius, against whom the seventh schism was raised by his successor. He was banished, and deposed, and died in 40, and was succeeded by

Vigilius, who was banished in 53, and died of the stone in 55, and was succeeded by

Pelagius I. who died in 59, and was succeeded by

John III. who died in 72, and was succeeded by

Benet I. who died in 77, and was succeeded by *Pelagius II.* who died of the plague in 90, and was succeeded by

Gregory the Great, who was the first that writ *Servus Servorum Dei*. He died in 604, and was succeeded by

Sabinianus, who died in 5, and was succeeded
by

[The See vacant.]

P O P E S.

Boniface III. who died in 7, and was succeeded
by

Boniface IV. who died in 14, and was succeeded
by

Deus Dedit, who died in 17, and was succeeded
by

Boniface V. who died in 25, and was succeeded
by

Honorius I. who died in 38, and was succeeded
by

Sewerinus, who died of grief in 39, and was
succeeded by

[The See vacant.]

John IV. who died in 41, and was succeeded
by

Theodorus I. who died in 49, and was succeeded
by

Martin I. who was banished in 51, and died in
prison in 54; he was succeeded by

Eugenius I. who died in 55, and was succeeded
by

Vitalian, who died in 69, and was succeeded
by

A-deo-datus, who died in 76, and was succeed-
ed by

Domnus

Domnus I. who died in 78, and was succeeded by

Agatho, who died in 82, and was succeeded by
[The See vacant.]

Leo II. who died in 84, and was succeeded by

Benet II. who died in 85, and was succeeded by

John V. when there was the eighth schism of Peter and Theodoret. He died in 86, and was succeeded by

Conon, against whom Theodoret and Paschal raised the ninth schism. He died in 87, and was succeeded by

Sergius I. who died in 702, and was succeeded by

John VI. who died in 5, and was succeeded by

John VII. who died in 7, and was succeeded by

Sisinnius, who died in 7, and was succeeded by

Constantine, who died in 14, and was succeeded by

Gregory II. who died in 31, and was succeeded by

Gregory III. who died in 41, and was succeeded by

Zachary I. against whom Theophylact raised the tenth schism. He died in 52, and was succeeded by

Stephen II. who died in 52, and was succeeded by

Stephen III. who died in 57, and was succeeded by

Paul

Paul I. against whom *Philip* raised the eleventh schism. He was succeeded by

[The See vacant.]

Constantine II. who died in 68, and was succeeded by

Stephen IV. who died in 72, and was succeeded by

Adrian I. who died in 95, and was succeeded by

Leo III. who died in 816, and was succeeded by

Stephen V. who died in 17, and was succeeded by

Paschal I. who died in 24, and was succeeded by

Eugenius II. against whom was raised the twelfth schism by *Zinzisus*. He died in 27, and was succeeded by

Valentinian, who died in 27, and was succeeded by

Gregory IV. who died in 44, and was succeeded by

Sergius II. who died in 47, and was succeeded by

Leo IV. who died in 55, and was succeeded by

John VIII. commonly called *Pope Joan*, who died in 57, and was succeeded by

Benner III. against whom was raised by *Anastasi* the thirteenth schism. He died in 58, and was succeeded by

Nicolas

Nicolaus I. who died in 67, and was succeeded by

Adrian II. who died in 73, and was succeeded by

John IX. who died in 83, and was succeeded by

Martin II. who died in 84, and was succeeded by

Adrian III. who died in 85, and was succeeded by

Stephen VI. who died in 91, and was succeeded by

Formosus, against whom *Sergius* raised the fourteenth schism. He died in 96, and was succeeded by

Boniface VI. who died in 96, and was succeeded by

Stephen VII. who was a prisoner, and strangled in 900. He was succeeded by

Romanus, who died in 900, and was succeeded by

Theodorus II. who died in 1, and was succeeded by

John X. who died in 5, and was succeeded by

Benet IV. who died in 7, and was succeeded by

Leo V. who was a prisoner, and died in 7. He was succeeded by

Christopher, who was deposed, and died in 8. This was the fifteenth schism, between *Leo* and *Christopher*. He was succeeded by

D

Sergius

Sergius III. who had been twice pope before. He died in 10, and was succeeded by

Anastasius III. who died in 12, and was succeeded by

Lando, who died in 28, and was succeeded by *John XI.* who was a prisoner, and suffocated with a pillow in 28. He was succeeded by

Leo VI. who was a prisoner, and died in 30. He was succeeded by

Stephen VIII. who died in 31, supposed to be murdered, and was succeeded by

John XII. who died in 36, and was succeeded by

Leo VII. who died in 39, and was succeeded by *Stephen IX.* who died of a wound he received in a tumult in 43, and was succeeded by

Martin III. who died in 46, and was succeeded by

Agapetus II. who died in 55, and was succeeded by

John XIII. In his time was the 16th schism, by *Leo*, *Benedict*, and *John*. He died in 64, and was succeeded by

Leo VIII. created pope by the emperor, when *John* was alive, but

Benet V. was pope at the same time, which created the 17th schism. He died in 65, and was succeeded by

John XIV. who was strangled in 72, and was succeeded by

Domnus

Domnus II. who died in 72, and was succeeded by

Benet VI. who was strangled in 74, and was succeeded by

Boniface VII. who quitted the throne in 76, and was succeeded by

Benet VII. who died in 84, and was succeeded by

John XV. who died in 85, and was succeeded by

John XVI. who died in 12, and was succeeded by

John XVII. who died in 96, and was succeeded by

Gregory V. against whom John raised the eighteenth schism. He died in 99, and was succeeded by

Sylvester II. who died in 1003, and was succeeded by

John XVIII. who died in 3, and was succeeded by

John XIX. who died in 9, when there was the seventeenth schism. He was succeeded by

Sergius IV. who died in 12, and was succeeded by

Benet VIII. who died in 24, and was succeeded by

John XX. who died in 33, and was succeeded by

Benet IX. who sold the pontificate to *Sylvester*; but they were both expelled in 44, and succeeded by

Gregory VI. Hence arose the nineteenth schism, by *Sylvester* and *John*, who being removed, and *Benet IX.* seeking again the popedom, *Gregory* was deposed in 46, and succeeded by

Clement II. who died in 47, and was succeeded by

Damasus II. who was poisoned in 47, and succeeded by

[The See was vacant one year.]

Leo IX. who was a prisoner, and died in 54. He was succeeded by

Viktor II. when there was the twentieth schism raised by *Benet X.* who died in 57, and was succeeded by

Stephen X. who died in 58, and was succeeded by

Nicholas II. who died in 61, and was succeeded by

✓ *Alexander II.* when the twenty-first schism was raised by *Honorius*. He died in 73, and was succeeded by

Gregory VII. or *Hildebrand*, when there was the twenty-second schism; the emperor choosing *Clement*. He died in 85, and was succeeded by

[The see vacant by *Gregory's* faction.]

Viktor III. who died in 88, and was succeeded by

Urban

Urban II. who died in 99, and was succeeded by

Paschal II. Now was the 23d schism raised by Gregory VIII. He died in 1117, and was succeeded by

Gelasius II. The schism still continued, the emperor substituting Gregory. He was obliged to fly to France, where he died in 19, and was succeeded by

Calixtus II. who died in 24, and was succeeded by

Honorius II. against whom Anicetus raised the twenty-fourth, and Victor the twenty-fifth schisms. He died in 30, and was succeeded by

Innocent II. who died in 43, and was succeeded by

Celestine II. who died in 44, and was succeeded by

Lucius II. who died in 45, and was succeeded by

Eugenius III. who died in 53, and was succeeded by

Anastasius IV. who died in 55, and was succeeded by

Adrian IV. who was choked, as he was drinking, with a fly, in 59, and was succeeded by

Alexander III. against whom Victor, Paschal, and Calixtus raised the twenty-sixth schism. He died in 81, and was succeeded by

Eugen III. who died in 1155, and was succeeded by

Boniface VIII. who died in 1187, the thought of grief, and was succeeded by

Gregory VIII. who died in 1187, and was succeeded by

Clement III. who died in 1191, and was succeeded by

Celestine III. who died in 1198, and was succeeded by

Innocent III. who died in 1216, and was succeeded by

Honorius III. who died in 1227, and was succeeded by

Gregory IX. who died of grief in 1241, and was succeeded by

Celestine IV. who died in 1241, and was succeeded by

[The see was vacant.]

Innocent IV. who died in 1254, and was succeeded by

Alexander IV. who died in 1261, and was succeeded by

Urban IV. who died in 1265, and was succeeded by

[The see was vacant.]

Clement IV. who died in 1268, and was succeeded by

[The see vacant.]

Gregory X. who died in 1276, and was succeeded by

Innocent

Innocent IV. who died in 76, and was succeeded by

Adrian V. who died in 76, and was succeeded by

John XXI. who died in 77, and was succeeded by

[The see void for six months.]

Nicholas III. who died of an apoplexy in 81, and was succeeded by

Martin IV. who died in 83, and was succeeded by

Honorius IV. who died in 83, and was succeeded by

[The see vacant for ten months.]

Nicholas IV. who died in 92, and was succeeded by

[The see vacant.]

Celestine V. who resigned in 94, died in 96, and was succeeded by

Boniface VIII. who died in prison in 1303, and was succeeded by

Benedict XI. who was poisoned in 4, and was succeeded by

[The see vacant for eleven months.]

Clement V. who died in 14, and was succeeded by

[The see vacant.]

John XXII. against whom Nicholas raised the twenty-seventh schism. He died in 33, and was succeeded by

Benedict XII. who died in 42, and was succeeded by

Clement

Clement VI. who died in 52, and was succeeded by

Innocent VI. who died in 62, and was succeeded by

Urban V. who died in 70, and was succeeded by

Gregory XI. who died in 78, and was succeeded by

Urban VI. against whom Clement raised the twenty-eighth schism. He died in 89, and was succeeded by

Boniface IX. who died in 1404, and was succeeded by

Innocent VII. who died in 6, and was succeeded by

Gregory XII. who was deposed in 9. In his time there were three popes together. He was succeeded by

Alexander V. who was poisoned with a clyster in 10, and was succeeded by

John XXIII. who was deposed in 15, and succeeded by

[The see vacant.]

Martin V. against whom Clement made the twenty-ninth schism. He died in 31, and was succeeded by

Eugenius IV. who was deposed in 47, and Felix substituted in his room; which made the thirtieth schism. He was succeeded by

Nicholas V. who died in 55, and was succeeded by

Calixtus

Calixtus III. who died in 58, and was succeeded by

Pius II. who died in 64, and was succeeded by

Paul II. who died in 73, and was succeeded by

Sixtus IV. who died in 84, and was succeeded by

Innocent VIII. who died in 92, and was succeeded by

Alexander VI. who was poisoned by his huxles through a mistake in 1503, and was succeeded by

Pius III. who died of a wound he had in his leg in 13, and was succeeded by

Julius II. who died of a fever in 13, and was succeeded by

Leo X. who died of a fever in 23, and was succeeded by

Adrian VI. who died in 24, and was succeeded by

Clement VII. who died in 34, and was succeeded by

Paul III. who died in 49, and was succeeded by

Julius III. who died in 55, and was succeeded by

Marcellus II. who 'tis thought was poisoned in 55, and was succeeded by

Paul IV. who died in 59, and was succeeded by

Pius IV. who died in 65, and was succeeded by

Pius

Pius V. who died in 72, and was succeeded by
Gregory XIII. who died in 85, and was succeeded by

Sixtus V. who died of a malignant fever in 90, and was succeeded by

Urban VII. who died in 90, and was succeeded by

Gregory XIV. who died in 91, and was succeeded by

Innocent IX. who died in 92, and was succeeded by

Clement VIII. who died in 1605, and was succeeded by

Leo XI. who died in 5, and was succeeded by

Paul V. who died in 21, and was succeeded by

Gregory XV. who died in 23, and was succeeded by

Urban VIII. who died in 44, and was succeeded by

Innocent X. who died in 55, and was succeeded by

[The see vacant three months.]

Alexander VII. who died in 67, and was succeeded by

Clement IX. who died in 69, and was succeeded by

Clement X. who died in 76, and was succeeded by

Innocent XI. who died in 89, and was succeeded by

Alexander

Alexander VIII. who died in 91, and was succeeded by

Innocent XII. who died in 1700, and was succeeded by

Clement XI. who died in 21, and was succeeded by

Innocent XIII. who died in 24, and was succeeded by

Benet XIII. who died in 30, and was succeeded by

Clement XII. who died in 40, and was succeeded by

Benet XIV. the present pope, born 31 March, 1675, and elected 17 Aug. 1740.

ROMAN EMPERORS.

JULIUS CÆSAR was slain 44 years before Christ, and succeeded by

Augustus Cæsar, who died in 14, and was succeeded by

Tiberius, who died in 35, and was succeeded by

Caligula, who was stabbed in 39, and succeeded by

Claudius, who was poisoned in 52, and succeeded by

Nero

Domitius Ahenobarbus, who was killed in 46, and was succeeded by

Caligula, who was murdered in 41, and succeeded by

Claudius, who killed himself in 54, and was succeeded by

Nero, who was killed by a party of soldiers in 68, and succeeded by

Vespasian, who died of a fever in 77, and was succeeded by his son

Titus, who died of a fever in 79, and was succeeded by

Domitian, who was murdered by his own servants in 93, and succeeded by

Cotus Nervae, who died of a fever in 95, and was succeeded by

Trajan, who died of a flux in 117, and was succeeded by

Hadrian, who died in 117, and was succeeded by

Antoninus Pius, who died of a fever in 159, and was succeeded by

M. Aurelius, or *Aurelius*, and *L. Verus*, associates. *Verus* died in 69, and left *Aurelius* alone, who died of a fever in 78; then succeeded his son

Commodus, who was poisoned in 81, and succeeded by

Pertinax, who was murdered in 92, and succeeded by

Didius Julianus, who was condemned by the senate in 93, and succeeded by

Septimius

Septimius Severus, who died at York in 209, and was succeeded by his son

Caracalla, and *Geta*. *Caracalla* killed *Geta* in 20, and was afterwards slain by his successor in 21, and was succeeded by

Opilius Macrinus and *Diadumenus*, father and son, who were killed by the order of *Maza* in 21, and were succeeded by

Heliogabalus, who was thrown into a privy, and then into the Tyber, in 20, and was succeeded by

Alexander, who was murdered by his own soldiers, by the contrivance of his successor in 33, and was succeeded by

Maximinus and *Alexander I.* father and son, who were both slain at the siege of *Aquileia* by their own soldiers, in 36, and were succeeded by

Pupienus and *Balbinus*, who were both slain by the Praetorian soldiers in 37, and were succeeded by

Gordianus, who was slain by the treacherable cunning of his successor in 43, and was succeeded by

Philip, who was slain by the procurement of his successor in 49, and was succeeded by

Decius, father and son. *Decius* was beset by the enemy, and swallowed up in a bog, and his son was slain soon after in 52, and were succeeded by

E

Gallus

Calpurnius and *Valerian*, father and son, who were both slain in 54, and were succeeded by *Emilian*, who was slain by his soldiers in 54, and was succeeded by *Valerian*, who had his skin pulled over his ears by *Sapor* king of Persia in 60, and was succeeded by

Galienus, who was slain in 68, and succeeded by *Claudian II.* who died of a fever in 70, and was succeeded by his brother

Quintillus, who was slain by the Italian soldiers in 70, and was succeeded by

Aurelian, who was killed by one of his secretaries, in 75; and then, after an interregnum of six months, the senate chose

Tacitus, who died of a fever in 76, and was succeeded by

Florianus, who invaded the empire, and was cut off in two or three months by *Probus*, who succeeded him in 76.

Probus, who despised the soldiers, was murdered by them in 82, and was succeeded by

Carus and his two sons *Carus* and *Numerianus*. *Carus* was slain in his tent by a thunderbolt at *Ctesiphon*; and his sons were both murdered, *Numerianus* by *Aper*, and *Carus* by his own men, in 83, and were succeeded by

Dioclesian and *Maximinian*, who both abdicated the government to their two sons-in-law their successors in 303.

Constantine, Celsus, and Galerius, who first divided the empire betwixt them; but at last Constantine dying at York in Britain in 5, left his part of the empire to his successor and son

Constantine the Great, who removed the seat to Constantinople. He died in 36, and was succeeded by

Constantin II, Constantius II, and Constance, his three sons. Constantin was slain by Constance in 340, and Constance was slain in battle in 51; so that Constantius was sole emperor in 51, died in 60, and was succeeded by

Julian the apostate, who died of a wound he received in battle in 60, and was succeeded by

Jovian, who was killed by the smother of coals, which had been kindled to dry his chamber, the same year.

DIVISION of the EMPIRE.

The Western Emperors at ROME.

Valentinian I. who in a passion broke an artery, which put an end to his life in 74. He was succeeded by his son

Gratian, who made his brother Valentinian his associate. He was murdered by his successor in 82.

Maximus, the governor of Britain, usurped the empire for some time, till vanquished by Theodo-

figus, the general of Gratian, who beheaded him in 87, and

Valentinian II. succeeded, who was murdered in 91 by Arbogastus, when

Eugenius usurped the empire, but was overcome and slain by *Theodosius the Great* in 94, and was succeeded in 96 by

Honorius, who died of a dropsy in 423, and was succeeded by

Valentinian III. who died in 54.

Maximus II. who died in 54.

Avitus, who quitted and died in 55.

[An interregnum of eleven months.]

Majoranus, who died in 59.

[An interregnum of three months.]

Severus III. who was poisoned in 64.

Anthemius, who died in 69.

Olybrius, reigned three months.

[An interregnum for four months.]

Glycerius, reigned one year and four months.

Julius Nepos, reigned one year and three months.

Orestes, one year.

Augustulus, who abdicated the government in 75.

Odoacer, king of the *Hiruli*, the first king of Italy in 76, was murdered in 92, by his successor.

GOTHICK KINGS.

Theodoric, who died in 25, and was succeeded by his grandson

Attila, who died in 39, and was succeeded by

Theodatus, who died in 35, and was succeeded by

Vitiges, who was a prisoner, died in 39, and was succeeded by

Theodebaldus, who was slain in 40, and was succeeded by

Alaricus, who died the same year, and was succeeded by

Torila, who was killed in battle in 51, and was succeeded by

Teyas, who was slain in 68, and was succeeded by

LOMBARDIAN KINGS.

Alboinus, who was slain in 73, and was succeeded by

Clephas, who was slain in 75.

[An interregnum of ten years.]

Autharis, who died in 90, and was succeeded by

Agilulphus, who died in 15, and was succeeded by his son

Adoaldus, who was deposed in 25, and was succeeded by

Arioaldus, who died in 36, and was succeeded by

Rotbaris, who died in 52, and was succeeded by his son

Rodoaldus, who was slain in 57, and was succeeded by

Aribertus I. who died in 66, and was succeeded by

Gundibertus, who was slain in 67, and was succeeded by

Grimoaldus, who died of a bloody flux in 76, and was succeeded by

Bertarius, who died in 94, and was succeeded by

Cunibertus, who was expelled, but restored again, and died in 706, and was succeeded by

Luitbertus, who was slain in 7, by his successor

Rainbertus, who died in 8, and was succeeded by

Aribertus II. who died in 20, and was succeeded by

Ansprandus, who died in the same year, and was succeeded by his son

Luitprandus, who died in 41, and was succeeded by his nephew

Hildebrandus, who reigned six months, and was succeeded by

Lachisius, who quitted in 47, and was succeeded by

Arif-

Aristulfus, who died of an apoplexy in 53, and was succeeded by

Desiderius. He was overcome by Charlemaign, and carried prisoner into France in 771; the last king of the Lombardians.

ROMAN GERMAN EMPERORS.

C*HARLES I.* the Great, who died of a pleuritic fever in 813, and was succeeded by

Lewis I. who died in 39, and was succeeded by

Lothary, who turned monk, and died in 54, and was succeeded by his son

Lewis II. who died in 75, and was succeeded by

Charles II. called the Bald, who was poisoned in 77, and was succeeded by his son

Lewis III. called *Balbus*, who died in 79, and was succeeded by

Charles III. surnamed the Fat, who was deposed, and died in 87, and was succeeded by

Arnolfus, who was poisoned in 99, and was succeeded by his son

Lewis IV. who died in 912, and was succeeded by

Conrade, the first of the electoral princes, crowned in 13, died in 19.

Henry I. called the Fowler, died in 37 of an apoplexy, and was succeeded by his son

Otto

Otto the Great, who died in 74.

Otto II. who died in 83, and was succeeded by his son

Otto III. who was poisoned in 1002.

Henry the Lame, who died in 24, and was succeeded by

Conrade II. who died in 39.

Henry III. who died in 56, and was succeeded by

Henry IV. who died in 1106, and was succeeded by

Henry V. who died in 25, and was succeeded by

Lothary II. who died in 38, and was succeeded by

Conrade III. who died in 52, and was succeeded by his son

Frederic Barbarossa, who was drowned in 90. His son

Henry VI. succeeded, and died in 97, and was succeeded by

Philip II. who was slain by his rival in 1207, and was succeeded by

Otto IV. who was deprived by the pope in 11, when they elected

Frederic II. who was deposed and died in 49, and was succeeded by his son

Conrade IV. who was poisoned by his brother in 54, and succeeded by

William C. Holland, who died in 56.

[An

[An interregnum, during which some chose Richard duke of Cornwall, son of John king of England; others, Alphonius king of Spain, who declined it; at last they chose

Rodolf I. count of Habsburg, who died in 90, and was succeeded by

Adolfe, earl of Nassau, who was slain in battle in 96, and was succeeded by

Albert I. who was murdered in 1306, and succeeded by

Henry VII. who was poisoned in 12 by a monk, and succeeded by

An interregnum, after which succeeded

Lewis V. of Bavaria, who was poisoned in 45, and succeeded by

Charles IV. who died in 77, and was succeeded by

Wenceslaus, who was deposed, and died in 99. He was succeeded by

Rupert Palatine, who died in 1409, and was succeeded by

Jedocus, marquis of Moravia, who reigned six months, and was succeeded by

Sigismund, who died in 37, and was succeeded by

Albert II. who died in 39, and was succeeded by

Frederic III. of Austria, who died in 92, and was succeeded by his son

Maximilian I. who died of a dysentery in 1518, and was succeeded by

Charles

(58)

Charles V. chosen in 1519, abdicated and died in 57, and was succeeded by his brother

Ferdinand I. who died in 63, and was succeeded by his son

Maximilian II. who died in 75, and was succeeded by his son

Rudolf II. who died in 1611, and was succeeded by his brother

Matthias, king of Hungary and Bohemia, who died in 18, and was succeeded by

Ferdinand II. elected and crowned in 19, and died in 26. His son

Ferdinand III. succeeded, and died in 36.

An interregnum, when

Leopold Ignatius, son of Ferdinand, was elected. He died in 1705, and was succeeded by his son

Joseph, king of the Romans, who died of the small-pox in 11, and was succeeded by his brother

Charles VI. who died in 40, and was succeeded by

Charles VII. who died in 45, and was succeeded by

Frederick, the present emperor, born 8 Dec. 1708, and elected emperor 13 Sept. 1745.

EASTERN

EASTERN EMPERORS OF CON- STANTINOPLE.

V Alens, who was burnt in a castle, whither he fled from the Goths in 398, and was succeeded by

Theodosius Magnus, who died in 395, and was succeeded by his son

Arcadius, who died in 408, and was succeeded by

Theodosius II. called *Junior*, who died in 450, and was succeeded by

Martian, who died in 456, and was succeeded by

Leo I. called the Great, the first Grecian emperor, who died of a diarrhæa in 473, and was succeeded by his grandson

Leo II. who died without issue in 474, and upon his death his father

Zeno assumed the purple, but

Basiliscus assuming the title of emperor, forced him to fly, but was slain a year after, and Zeno restored, who fell into a falling sickness, and his empress Ariadne buried him alive, and married Anastasius, whom she exalted to be emperor.

Anastasius I. who died in 517, and was succeeded by

Justin I. who died in 526, and was succeeded by his nephew

Justinian

Justinian the Great, who died in 65, and was succeeded by his nephew

Justin II. who died in 82, and was succeeded by

Tiberius II. who died in 85, and was succeeded by his general

Mauricius, who was slain by *Phocas* in 601, and was succeeded by

Phocas, who was slain by his successor in 10, and was succeeded by

Herachias, who died of the palsy in 40, and was succeeded by his son

Constantine III. who was poisoned in 40, and was succeeded by his son

Constant II. who was slain by his own valet de chambre in 68, and was succeeded by his son

Constantine IV. who died in 85, and was succeeded by his son

Justinian II. who was deposed by *Leontius* in 94.

Leontius, who was deposed in 96.

Tiberius, called *Abismarius*, deposed and died in 703.

Justinian II. restored in 703, and was murdered by his successor in 10, and was succeeded by

Philippicus, who was deposed, and had his eyes plucked out by *Anthemius* in 13, and was succeeded by

Anastasius II. or *Anthemius*, who was taken, shaven, and banished to *Thessalonica* in 14, and was succeeded by

Tbe.

Theodosius III. who was dethroned by his successor in 16, and was succeeded by

Leo III. who died of a dropsy in 40, and was succeeded by his son

Constantine V. Copronimus, who died of a contagious fever in 74, and was succeeded by his son

Leo IV. who died of a burning fever in 79, and was succeeded by his son

Constantine Porphyrogenetus, who ruled under the guardianship of his mother Irene, and at last was barbarously murdered by her in 96.

Irene, who then reigned alone ; but the Eastern nobility conspiring, imprisoned Irene, who died in 801, and was succeeded by

Nicephorus, who was vanquished and slain in 10, by *Crumus*, king of *Bulgaria*, who cut off his head, and set his skull in silver, to drink out of ; he was succeeded by his son-in-law

Michael I. Curopolates, who turned monk, and died in 12, and was succeeded by

Leo Armenius, who was murdered in his own chapel by the instigation of his successor in 819, and was succeeded by

Michael the Stammerer, who died of a dysentery in 28, and was succeeded by his son

Theophilus, who died in 41, and was succeeded by his son

Michael III. who was murdered by his successor in 66, and was succeeded by

Basilus, who died of a diarrhoea in 85, and was succeeded by his son

Leo V. who died of the cholick in 910, and was succeeded by his brother

Alexander, whose gluttony occasioned his death in 913; he was succeeded by his brother

Constantin VI. who made **Romanus Lacopenus** his associate, and allowed him to be crowned emperor; **Lacopenus** made his sons **Stephen** and **Constantin** also emperors, and the legal emperor was thereby made a cypher for near twenty years; but was again restored by means of **Stephen**, and died in 61, of a desperate disease, not without suspicion of poison from his son, by whom he was succeeded:

Romanus I. who died in 64, and was succeeded by

Nicephorus, called **Phocas**, who was barbarously murdered by **Leo Abalantius** and his successor in 71, and was succeeded by

John Zimisces, who was poisoned in 77. Before his death he designed **Basilus II.** and **Constantin VII.** the sons of **Romanus**, to be his successors.

Basilus II. who died after a reign of fifty years; then

Constantin VII. reigned alone, and died in 1030, and was succeeded by

Romanus II. called **Argyrus**, who was first poisoned by his wife **Zoe**, and then suffocated in a hot bath in 35, and was succeeded by

Michael IV. who turned monk and died in 42, and was succeeded by

Michael

Michael V. Calapbates, adopted by Michael IV. and Zoe, deposed the empress Zoe, and at last was deposed himself, and died in 54; but Zoe being again restored, the empire was for some Time in the hands of her and her sister *Theodora*; but Zoe again married the successor

Constantin VIII. Monomachus, the brother of Michael V. who died of the gout, and Zoe of the plague in 55, and was succeeded by her sister

Theodora, daughter of Constantin VII. who died in 56, and was succeeded by

Michael VI. who resigned the government in 57, and by the assistance of the patriarch, was succeeded by

Isaacius Comnenus, who died soon after of a pleuresy, and was succeeded by

Constantinus Ducas, who died in 66. A little after his death his wife Eudocia married the successor

Romanus IV. Diogenes, whereby he obtained the empire. He was successful against the Turks, but afterwards taken by them, yet honourably sent home; but the people, in his absence, had elected Michael Ducas, who put out the eyes of Romanus, of which he died miserably in 70, and was succeeded by

Michael Ducas, called *Parapinaces*, who abdicated the government, put on a monkish habit, and died in 77, and was succeeded by

Nicephorus III. Botaniates, who was forced by the Comnenian brothers to turn monk and resign; he died in 80, and was succeeded by

Alexius I. Comnenus, who died in 1118, and was succeeded by his son

John II. Comnenus, who was wounded by a boar, of which he died in 42, and was succeeded by his younger son

Manuel Comnenus, who turned monk in 80, and was succeeded by his son

Alexius II. Comnenus, who was strangled, and put into a leaden chest, and thrown into the sea in 83, by his tutor and cousin, who succeeded him.

Andronicus I. Comnenus, for his great cruelty, was apprehended and shewn to the people with one eye out, and one hand off, was slain with his sons in 85, and was succeeded by

Isaacijs Angelus, who was deposed, had his eyes put out, and was imprisoned by his brother; he died in 95, and was succeeded by

Alexius I. Angelus, who died in 1202, and was succeeded by his nephew

Alexius II. Angelus, the last emperor of Constantinople, who died in 3, and was succeeded by

EMPERORS at ADRIANOPLE.

Theodorus Lascaris, who died in 23, and was succeeded by his son-in-law

John Ducas, who died in 54, and was succeeded by his son

Joannes Theodorus Lascaris II. who died in 59, when

Michael Palaeologus usurped the crown, who died in 82, and was succeeded by his son

Andronicus H. Palaeologus, who died in 1327, and was succeeded by his grandson

Andronicus III. who died in 40, and was succeeded by his son

John Palaeologus, who died in 86, and was succeeded by his son

Manuel II. Palaeologus, who was deposed, but restored again, and died in 1416. He was succeeded by

John VII. who died in 19, and was succeeded by

John VIII. who died of the gout in 43, and was succeeded by

Constantin Palaeologus, in whose reign the Turks took Constantinople; he died in 53. And thus ended the Eastern empire, having lasted from the translation of the imperial throne by Constantin 1124 years.

EMPERORS at TREBIZOND.

Alexius Comnenus I. who took upon him at first the sovereignty of these parts, with the title of duke of Trebizond in 1204.

Nicephorus Comnenus I. duke and prince of Trebizond.

Alexius, or *Nicephorus Comnenus* II. who was succeeded in 74 by his son

John Comnenus, or *Lazus*, who was the first who assumed the name of emperor. He was succeeded in 95, by his son

Alexius Comnenus III. who was succeeded by his son

Basilus Comnenus I. who was succeeded in 1320 by his natural son

Basilus Comnenus II. who was murdered by his wife, and was succeeded by his brother

Nicephorus Comnenus III. who was succeeded by his brother

Alexius Comnenus IV. who was slain by his son, and was succeeded by him

John Comnenus *Calo Joannes*, who was succeeded by his brother

David Comnenus, the last emperor of Trebizond, who was conquered by Mahomet, and was slain by him with his seven sons in 1461.

The

The LATIN EMPERORS of CON- STANTINOPLE.

Baldwin, earl of Flanders, was elected in 1202 by the Latins; and as he besieged Adrianople he was taken by the Bulgarians, and cruelly murdered. His brother

Henry Baldwin of Hainault succeeded in 6, who died a conqueror, and was succeeded in 16 by his son

Peter of Auxerre, who went to Rome, where he was crowned by pope Honorius III. and on his return was slain by Theodorus Comnenus, and was succeeded by his son

Robert of Courtney in 21, who had an unfortunate reign. He died in 28, and was succeeded by his son

Baldwin II. through whose carelessness the Latins were expelled Constantinople, which was recovered by the emperor of Adrianople's general Alexis.

TURKISH

TURKISH EMPERORS.

O*toman*, or *Osman* the first, who assumed the title of sultan, and laid the foundation of the Turkish empire in 1299, died in 1328. His son *Orchanes*, or *Urban* succeeded, who died in 59. His son

Amurath I. succeeded, who was stabbed by a Christian soldier in 88. His son

Bajazet I. succeeded, who dashed out his brains against an iron cage in 99, and was succeeded by

Josua I. who was slain by his brother in 1403, and was succeeded by

Solyman, who was slain by Moses in 10, and was succeeded by

Musa, who was slain by Mahomet in 14, and was succeeded by

Mahomet I. who died in 22, and was succeeded by his son

Amurath II. who died in 50.

Mahomet II. takes Constantinople, and settles the eastern empire in the Turks in 1453; he died in 81, and was succeeded by his son

Bajazet II. who died in 12, and was succeeded by

Selim,

Selim, who died in 20, and was succeeded by his son

Solyman II. the Magnificent, who took Rhodes in 22, died at the siege of Sigeth in 1566, and was succeeded by his son

Selim II. who died in 74, and was succeeded by his son

Amurath III. who died in 95, and was succeeded by his son

Mahomet III. who died in 1604, and was succeeded by his son

Achmet I. who died in 17, and was succeeded by his brother

Mustapha I. who was put into a cloyster in 18, and was again enthroned in 22, then imprisoned in 23, and at last strangled in 39, and was succeeded by his nephew

Osman, son of Achmet, who was strangled by the Janizaries in 22, and was succeeded by

Amurath IV. who died in 40, and was succeeded by

Ibrahim, who was strangled by the Janizaries in 48, and was succeeded by

Mahomet IV. who resigned in 87, and died in 93, and was succeeded by his brother

Solyman III. who died in 91, and was succeeded by his brother

Achmet II. who died in 95, and was succeeded by

Mustapha II. who resigned in 1703, and died in 4, and was succeeded by

Achmet

Achmet III. who died in 1730, and was succeeded by

Mahomet V. the present emperor.

SARDINIA.

THIS country had been inhabited by divers nations, when the Carthaginians made themselves masters of it, from whom the Romans took it, in whose possession it continued, till it was taken by the Saracens ; but the people of Pisa and Genoa having forced it out of the hands of the Saracens, a dispute arose who should possess it, when pope Boniface VIII. gave leave to the king of Arragon to conquer it. It hath till very lately been annexed to the crown of Spain ; but in the year 1718, this island was taken from the Spaniards by an English fleet, and given to the duke of Savoy, with the title of king.

Victor, who abdicated the crown in 1730, in favour of his son, and died in 32.

Charles Emanuel Victor, the present king.

DEN.

D E N M A R K

IS supposed to be the country of the antient Cimbrians, and was formerly very powerful, having conquered England, and frequently invaded Scotland. It is of great antiquity, and had its kings long before the birth of Christ, but as their history is very obscure, we shall omit it, and begin with

Harald VI. who began his reign in 930, died in 980, and was succeeded by his son

Sweyn I. who died in 1014, and was succeeded by his son

Canute the Great, who died in 17, and was succeeded by his son

Canute III. who died in 42, and was succeeded by

Magnus, who died in 46, and was succeeded by

Sweyn II. who died in 74, and was succeeded by

Harald VII. who died in 76, and was succeeded by his brother

St. Canute IV. who was killed by the Jutlanders in 87, and succeeded by

Oluf

Olaus IV. who died in 95, and was succeeded by his brother

Eric IV. who died in 1105, when the state was in great confusion, till

Sweyn III. Canute V. and *Waldemar* agreed to divide the kingdom among them ; but the two former being killed about the year 57,

Waldemar I. succeeded, and died in 82, and was succeeded by his son

Canute VI. alone, who died in 1202, and was succeeded by his brother

Waldemar II. who died in 41, and was succeeded by his son

Eric V. who was assassinated in 50, and succeeded by his brother

Abel, who was killed in battle in 52, and was succeeded by

Christopher, who was poisoned in 59, and succeeded by his son

Eric VI. who was put to death by his officers in 87, and was succeeded by his son

Eric the Pious, who died in 1319, and was succeeded by

Christopher II. who was drove out of his kingdom, and *Waldemar* duke of Sleswick was chosen ; he was afterwards recalled ; but in a battle with *Waldemar*, his son and colleague was mortally wounded, in 34. After seven years he was succeeded by

Waldemar III. who died in 75, and was succeeded by

Olaus,

Olaus V. who annexed Norway to his dominions, died in 87, and was succeeded by

Margaret, who added Sweden to her dominions. She died in 1412, and was succeeded by

Eric, duke of Pomerania, who was associated with her. He was stripped of his dominions in 39, and retired into Pomerania for the remainder of his days, and was succeeded in Denmark by

Christopher III. who died in 48, and was succeeded by

Christian, earl of Oldenburg, crowned king of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, in 48, and died in 81. He lost Sweden in 71, and was succeeded in Denmark and Norway by his son

John, who some years afterwards was crowned king of Sweden, but lost it before his death, which happened in 1513. He was succeeded by

Christian II. who likewise obtained Sweden, but lost it again, and was obliged to fly into the Netherlands. He died in prison in 59, and was succeeded by

Frederic I. who died in 33, and was succeeded by his son

Christian III. who died in 58, and was succeeded by his son

Frederick II. who died in 88, and was succeeded by his son

Christian IV. who died in 1649, and was succeeded by his son

Frederick III. who died in 70, and was succeeded by his son

Christian V. who died in 1699, and was succeeded by his son

Frederick IV. who died in 1730, and was succeeded by his son

Christian VI. who died in 1746, and was succeeded by his son

Frederick V. the present king, born March 31, 1723.

S W E D E N.

THIS kingdom is the greatest part of what was anciently called Scandinavia, was for some time united to the crown of Denmark, and has been a distinct kingdom only since the year 1525. It was formerly elective, till 1525, when *Gustavus II.* was chosen king. The Swedes were converted to the Christian faith by *Ansgarius*, bishop of Bremen, about the year 829; and received the reformation under *Gustavus*.

The genealogy of the kings who reigned in the first centuries, and indeed till the year 829, being very uncertain, we shall omit them, and begin with

Bero,

Biro, or *Blorn*, who was deposed and banished in 829, because he would not receive the Christian religion, and was succeeded by

Asmund I. who reigned a very short time, and was succeeded by

Olaus, who was sacrificed by his subjects to the idol of Upsal, and was succeeded by his son

Ingo, who was killed in 890, being at war with the Russians, and was succeeded by his son

Eric Weatherbat, who was succeeded by his son

Eric Segberfel, who was succeeded by his son

Stenchild, who was slain by his subjects for pulling down the idol at Upsal, and was succeeded by his brother

Olaus the Tributary, who was succeeded by

Asmund II. who was succeeded by

Asmund the Slemme, who was killed by Canute king of Denmark, and his army cut to pieces, and succeeded by

Hacquin the Red, who was succeeded by

Stenchild the younger, who was succeeded by

Ingo the Pious, who was obliged to quit his kingdom, and was assassinated in Scania, and was succeeded in 1086, by his brother

Halflaw, who was succeeded by his son

Philip, who died in 1138, and was succeeded by his son

Ingo IV. who was poisoned by the Ostrogoths, and succeeded by

Ragwald Knapbside, who was killed by the
 Wisgoths, and succeeded by

Swercher II. who was murdered by one of his
 domesticks, and succeeded by

St. Eric, who was killed near Upsal in 1160,
 by *Magnus*, who succeeded him.

Magnus, who was killed in battle the same
 year, and succeeded by

Charles in 1168, who was deposed, and suc-
 ceeded by

Canute Ericson, who was succeeded by

Swercher III. who was killed in a battle he
 fought against *Eric* in 1210, and was succeeded
 by

Eric Canuteson, who died in 1219, and was suc-
 ceeded by

John, who died in 22, and was succeeded by

Eric the Stammerer, who died in 1250, and was
 succeeded by

Waldemar, who in 79 was obliged to resign the
 the government, and died in prison in 88, and was
 succeeded by

Magnus II. who died in 90, and was succeeded
 by

Birger, who abdicated the crown in 1319, and
 was succeeded by

Magnus Smeck, who resigned the govern-
 ment to his son *Eric*; but reassumed it again; and
Eric was some time after poisoned by his mother.
 He was taken prisoner in 64, and

Albert

Albert was proclaimed, and in 71 *Magnus* renounced the crown, and was shortly afterwards drowned. *Albert* renounced in 86 to

Margaret, now mistress of the three northern crowns, who in 96 caused

Eric of Pomerania to be crowned: *Margaret* died in 1412, and *Eric* was deposed, and

Charles Canuteson was made governor, and in 1439

Christopher was crowned king of Sweden and Denmark, who died in 48, and

Charles Canuteson was chosen. *Eric* died soon after, and *Charles* quitted the crown in 58, and

Christian I. of Denmark was invited into Sweden, but was obliged to quit it again in favour of *Charles* in 64, who was driven out again in 66, and

Eric Alexson was made regent; but very soon afterwards *Charles* was once more restored; he died in 70, and was succeeded by his sister's son

Steen Sture, regent, who in 97 resigned to

John, who reigned but a short time, and *Steen Sture* was again restored; he died in 1503, and was succeeded by

Suante Sture, who died in 11, and was succeeded by

Steen Sture the younger, who was killed in battle in 20, and was succeeded by

Christian II. who was obliged to quit in 1523, in favour of

Gustavus, who died in 59, and was succeeded by

Eric XIV. who was intended for Elizabeth of England; he was deposed in 68, and succeeded by

John, who in 77 caused Eric to be poisoned; he died in 92, and was succeeded by

Sigismund, who was deposed in 1604, in favour of

Charles, who died in 11, and was succeeded by his son

Gustavus Adolphus, who it is said was murdered in 33, by the duke of Saxe-Lawenburg, bribed by the Imperialists, and was succeeded by his daughter

Christina, who resigned the crown in 54 to her nephew

Charles Gustavus, who died in 60, and was succeeded by his son

Charles XI. who died in 97, and was succeeded by his son

Charles XII. who was shot at the siege of Frederickshal, 21 Dec. 1718, aged 36, and was succeeded by

Ulrica Eleonora, who in 20, with the consent of the senate, raised her husband

Frederick to the throne, his present majesty, born 28 April 1676.

P O L A N D.

THIS country was formerly inhabited by the Sarmatians, and afterwards by the Selavonians; but the present possessors dwelt nearer Tartary, and succeeded the ancient inhabitants, who seized on Germany, when the Germans over-ran the Roman empire; which happened about the year 550, under the command of

Leobus I. whose family possessed the sovereignty 150 years, but history is silent concerning their acts and achievements.

Cracus, chosen in 700, and was assassinated by his son

Leobus II. who was banished in 50, and was succeeded by his sister

Venda, who drowned herself in the Vistula, and was in a little time succeeded by

Lescus I. who died in 76, when it was resolved that the person who won in a horse-race should succeed, which happened to be

Lescus II. who died in battle in 804, and was succeeded by his son

Lescus III. who was succeeded by his son

Popiel

Popiel I. who was succeeded by his son

Popiel II. who, with his family, is said to have been eaten by mice. After a short interregnum, in 830

Piasus was chosen; he died in 905, and was succeeded by his son

Ziemowitus, who was succeeded by his son

Lesur IV. who died in 22, and was succeeded by his son

Ziemonisus, who died in 62, and was succeeded by his son

Micislaus, who introduced christianity into Poland; he died in 99, and was succeeded by his son

Boleslaus I. Gbrobry, honoured by the emperor *Ortho* with the title of king; he died in 1025, and was succeeded by his son

Micislaus II. who died in 34, and was succeeded by his son

Casimir, who was some time in a monastery; he died in 58, and was succeeded by his son

Boleslaus II. the Hardy, who caused *Stanislaus*, bishop of *Cracovia*, to be beheaded; he left his kingdom in 82, and laid violent hands on himself, and was succeeded by his brother

Uladislaus, who did not take the title of king. He died in 1103, and was succeeded by

Boleslaus III. who died in 39, and was succeeded by his son

Uladislaus II. who was deposed in 46, and succeeded by his brother

Boleslaus IV. the Curled, who died in 74, and was succeeded by

Micislaus the Old, who was deposed in 78, died in 1213, and was succeeded by his brother

Casimir, who died in 94, and was succeeded by his son

Lesus V. who died in 1226, and was succeeded by his son

Boleslaus V. the Chaste, who died in 79, and was succeeded by

Lesus VI. who died in 89, and was succeeded in 95 by

Premislaus, who reassumes the title of king, which had been laid aside for 200 years. He was assassinated by some Brandenburgers the same year, and succeeded by

Uladislaus III. Lelchus, who was deposed in 1300, and restored in 1309, and died in 33.

Wenceslaus, king of Bohemia, chosen in 1300, and died in 97. He was succeeded by *Uladislaus*, as above related, who was succeeded by

Casimir III. the Great, who died in 70, and in him the line of princes descended from *Piaslus* ended. He was succeeded by his sister's son

Lewin, king of Hungary, who died in 82, and, his son being set aside, was succeeded by

Jagellon, or *Uladislaus IV.* married to *Edwiga* his daughter. He died in 1434, and was succeeded by his son

Ula-

Uladiſlaus V. king of Hungary, who was ſlain at the battle of Wenne in 45, and was ſucceeded by

Cafimir IV. who died in 92, and was ſucceeded by his ſon

John Albert, who died in 1501, and was ſucceeded by his brother

Alexander, who died in 6, and was ſucceeded by

Sigifmond, who died in 48, and was ſucceeded by his ſon

Sigifmond II. Auguſtus. He died without iſſue, and in him ended the Jagellonick line. He was ſucceeded by

Henry of France, choſen in 74, who quitted the ſame year, and was ſucceeded by

Stephen Batori in 75, who died in 86, and was ſucceeded by

Sigifmond, crowned king of Sweden in 92, but was depoſed Sweden in 99, and died in 1632. He was ſucceeded by his ſon

Uladiſlaus VI. who died in 47, and was ſucceeded by

John Caſimir, who reſigned the crown in 70, and died in France in 72. He was ſucceeded by

Michael Wiſnowieſki, choſen in 70, who died in 73, and was ſucceeded by

John Sobieſki, general of the army, choſen and proclaimed in 74. He died in 1696, and was ſucceeded, after a ſmall interregnum, by

Fre-

Frederick Augustus II. who died in 1733, when there was a double election ; but the same year he was succeeded by his son

Augustus III. the present king, born 7 Octob. 1696, elected 5 Oct. 1733, and crowned at Cracow the 19th of January following.

REPUBLIC of the UNITED PROVINCES.

THIS state was formerly subject to the house of Austria, and afterwards to the Spaniards; but in the year 1579, the provinces of Qveryffel and Groningen uniting, gave rise to this republick, and on the death of

William, prince of Orange, who was shot in 1584.

Maurice, his son, was chosen Stadtholder. He died in 1625, and was succeeded by his brother

Henry Frederick, who died in 47, and was succeeded in 48 by his son

William II. who died in 50, and in 72 was succeeded by his son

William III. afterwards king of England, who died in 1701, and was succeeded in 47 by

William Charles Henry Friso, the present Stadtholder.

PRUSSIA.

P R U S S I A.

THIS country was anciently inhabited by the Venedi, the most potent nation of this tract, extending all along the coast of the Baltick, whose kings were descended from Arthyrius, the first king of the Hiruli on the Baltick, who reigned A. M. 3684, before Christ 320. Then the Venedi were so powerful, that they kept in subjection the Gythones, Phini, Sulanes, Phrangudiones, Averini, the Sodini, and Galindæ.

The Borussi, a people inhabiting the foot of the Rhiphean mountains, being weary of their cold and barren habitations, removed into the western parts, and vanquishing the Venedi, and those other nations, possessed themselves of this country, which they called Borussia, now by contraction Prussia, which was divided into twelve provinces or dukedoms by Venedus, one of the Borussian princes, who having twelve sons, gave each a part, and in this condition it continued till the coming of the Marian knights, or knights of the Teutonic order, sent hither by the emperor Frederick II. in 1215, by whom the dukedoms of Sadowia, Michelow, and the most of Nadravia, were made

made desolate, and the rest submitted themselves, embraced Christianity, and continued in obedience till 1219, when, weary of the extortions of the governors, and the continual change of masters, they revolted to Jagello, king of Poland, and in 1457, the garrison sold Marienburg, and several other towns, to Casimir IV. king of Poland. But the knights disdaining such usage, and refusing to swear allegiance to the king of Poland, a bloody war ensued. At first Lewis, then grand-master of the Teutonic order, beat the king out of the field, routed his whole army, slew 3000 of his men, and took 136 of his principal nobility; nor was he vanquished at last, but by the treachery and rebellion of his own people.

The grand masters continued till the year 1701, with the title of dukes of Prussia, when

Frederic I. put the royal crown on his head. He died in 13. and was succeeded by his son

Frederic William II. who died in 40, and was succeeded by his son

Charles Frederic, the present king, born Jan. 24, 1711.

RUSSIA.

R U S S I A.

THIS country was anciently called Sarmatia Europea, and the inhabitants were not famous till the time of Michael III. emperor of the east, when, coming from mount Taurus, they infested the Euxine sea, and attempted to take Constantinople in 864, but failing in their attempt, and not willing to go home, they made a descent on the north-west banks of the Euxine sea, where the inhabitants were nearly related to them, and enlarging their bounds northward, they became so powerful, that their king Wolodomir I. was married first to Helena, daughter to the emperor Nicephorus Phocas; and, after he was converted to Christianity, to Anna, daughter of the emperor Romanus I. when they desisted from molesting the eastern emperors, and turned their arms against Lithuania, Podali, Russia Rubra, and the countries thereabout, till the year 1240, when Batu, or Baydo, the son of Occata Chan, with his Crim Tartars, conquered them; after which time they had not one sole monarch, but many petty princes, called lords of Russia.

Russia or Muscovy, tributary to the Tartars, who held them in vassalage a considerable time. even after John, the son of Basilus II. came to call himself the great duke of Muscovy; for at the conclusion of a peace with the Tartars, it was stipulated, that duke John, once every year, should stand on foot in the castle of Moscow, and feed the horse of the Crim Tartar with oats, out of his own cap; which homage was afterwards changed into a tribute of furs; and this being also denied by his successors, occasioned long and bloody wars between them and the Tartars, which, however, have ended in the independency of the Muscovites.

I shall begin with Peter the Great, the first acknowledged emperor of Russia; the actions and lives of the preceding princes being very uncertain.

Peter the Great, and John Alexievitch, succeeded their brother in 1682, and reigned jointly till 96, when John died, leaving Peter sole monarch of Russia. In 1721 he assumed the title of emperor; he died in 24, and was succeeded by his second wife

Katharine, who died in 27, and was succeeded by

Peter II. Grandson of Peter the Great; he died of the small-pox in 29, and was succeeded by

Anne, duchess dowager of Cornwall, second daughter of the late czar John; she died in 1704 and was succeeded by *John II.* an infant, who was deposed the same year, and succeeded by *Elizabeth*, the present empress, born 18 Mar. 1709.

Of the preceding

MONARCHS



Isabel, king of Castile, new his daughter
was like prince
emperor of the Turks was a valiant
prince had good success against the Christians but
very indifferently with the Portuguese
emperor of the Turks had but in-
different success against the Christians which
was like prince
emperor of the Turks had but in-
different success against the Christians which
was like prince
emperor of the Turks had but in-
different success against the Christians which

CHARACTERS

Of the preceding

MONARCHS.

ABEL, king of Denmark, slew his brother to get the crown, and in two years was slain himself in battle with the Friselanders and Ditmarshians.

Acbaeus, king of Scotland, was a politic and warlike prince. In his time lived several men, eminent for their learning in the languages.

Achmet I. emperor of the Turks, was a valiant prince, had good success against the Christians, but very indifferent with the Persians.

Achmet II. emperor of the Turks, had but indifferent success against the Christians, which shortened his days.

Achmet III. emperor of Turkey, was a very warlike prince, much addicted to books, and

caused a printing-house to be erected at Constantinople.

Adodatus, pope of Rome, was a charitable man, and a repairer of churches.

Adalcandus, king of Italy, was a very slothful prince.

Adolfe, earl of Nassau, emperor of Germany, did nothing worthy notice, except his engaging the king of England to assist him in the recovery of Arles from the French.

Pope *Adrian I.* established image worship; was attacked by *Dedier*, but defended by *Charlemain*, and so loved by that emperor, that he wept at his funeral, and composed his epitaph. He built many sumptuous edifices.

Pope *Adrian II.* was chosen against his will, and excommunicated *Lothary* for divorcing his wife.

Pope *Adrian III.* ordered that emperors should have nothing to do in the election of popes.

Pope *Adrian IV.* was an Englishman, named *Nicholas Breakspear*, of mean parentage, born at *Abbots-Langley* in *Hertfordshire*, and with difficulty got into the church; but after he became pope, excommunicated the emperor and several kings.

Pope *Adrian V.* did nothing remarkable, being only 26 days pope.

Pope *Adrian VI.* was a Dutchman, had been tutor to *Charles V.* and led a severe life. Car-

dinal

dinal Palevicino said, that he was an excellent clergyman, but a mean pope.

Adrian, emperor of the Romans, was a prudent and learned prince, well skilled in military affairs, yet a lover of peace. He built a wall 80 miles long, from Newcastle to Carlisle, to hinder the Scots from invading England.

Pope *Agapetus*, is greatly commended by the cotemporary writers, and is honoured as a saint by the Greeks as well as the Latins.

Pope *Agapetus II.* was the first that instituted musick at vespers.

Pope *Agatho*, a Sicilian monk, was so mild, so courteous, and so affable, that he never dismissed any person from his presence dissatisfied.

Agila, king of Spain, was troubled in wars, and unfortunate.

Agilulphus, king of Italy, a prince of great courage, and a warrior.

Alarick, king of Spain, maintained a long and bloody war against Clovis, king of France, which, in 507, came to a decisive action, where, after giving great proofs of his valour, the Goth was slain.

Alaricus, king of Italy, did nothing remarkable.

Albert I. emperor of Germany, employed his whole time in enriching himself, and was at last murdered by his nephew.

Albert of Austria, emperor of Germany, was a hopeful prince, but only reigned two months.

Albert,

Albert, king of Sweden, was a prince of great courage, but unfortunate.

Alboinus, king of Italy, had success in war, and was a good soldier.

Alexander I. bishop of Rome, was religious; he instituted, that water should be mingled with wine, to signify the union of the church, and that the host should be only of unleavened bread.

Pope *Alexander II.* was greatly troubled by *Honorius II.* who opposed him. He favoured *William the Norman* in his conquest of England; and deprived the laicks of the right of investiture to sacred functions.

Pope *Alexander III.* was unfortunate, having three opponents. He trod on the emperor *Frederick's* neck.

Pope *Alexander IV.* was a great favourer of religious mendicants, and had a good fund of learning. In his time the two factions of the *Guelphs* and *Gibelins* filled all Italy with blood and slaughter.

Pope *Alexander V.* had two opponents, and deposed king *Ladislaus*. He was applauded for his great soul, and liberality to men of merit, which made him often say of himself, that he was a rich bishop, a poor cardinal, and a beggarly pope. He was a beggar's boy, picked up by a *Franciscan* in the streets of *Candia*, and educated by him there, and at the universities of *Oxford* and *Paris*.

Pope

Pope *Alexander VI.* obtained the popedom by bribing the cardinals of the conclave. When he was cardinal, he had four sons and a daughter by madonna Venoza, the wife of Dominico Primano; for the second of which sons he had such an immoderate affection, that he overturned all the laws of God and man, to advance him to the throne of the Cæsars.

Pope *Alexander VII.* was peaceful and religious, and baptized the king of Morocco.

Pope *Alexander VIII.* had less zeal for the church than most of his predecessors.

Alexander, brother of Leo, emperor of the East, was entirely abandoned to luxury and sloth.

Alexander, emperor of the Romans, was a courteous, affable, and wise prince, and suffered the Christians to live peaceably.

Alexander the Fierce, king of Scotland, was a just and religious prince.

Alexander II. king of Scotland, raised great expectations in the beginning of his reign, but did nothing remarkable.

Alexander III. king of Scotland, died greatly lamented, though he was very ignorant of trade, and the arts of aggrandizing a nation.

Alexander, king of Poland, did nothing remarkable.

Alexius, assoc. emperor of the East, did nothing remarkable.

Alexius

Alexius Angelus I. emperor of the East, was brutish, outrageous, and so covetous, that he cared not what villanies he committed.

Alexius Angelus II. emperor of the East; in whose time Constantinople was taken by the Latins, who expelled the emperors, and divided the empire into three parts.

Alexius Comnenus I. emperor of the East, was very liberal to his friends, but cruel and avaricious to his subjects.

Alexius Comnenus II. emperor of the East, did nothing remarkable.

Alexius Comnenus III. emperor of the East, beat the Genese.

Alexius Comnenus IV. emperor of the East, had his empire and life taken from him by his eldest son.

Alfred the Great, king of England, was a comely prince, of graceful behaviour, ready wit, and memory, a lover of good men, and so great an encourager of learning, that he suffered no unlearned person to bear office, either at court, or in any place of trust. The moles, long before banished from Oxford, he recalled, where he founded University college. He was very careful in providing good laws, most of which are yet extant. In short, justice did not only flourish, but even triumphed in his days; insomuch that he caused chains of gold to be hung in the high-roads, daring, as it were, the boldest thieves to take them

them away. He was a great soldier, and may be justly styled, the founder of our laws and liberties.

Alphonso I. king of Spain, was a great warrior, and an excellent prince.

Alphonso II. aff. king of Spain, was remarkable for his chastity. He was greatly embarrassed with foreign and domestick enemies, yet notwithstanding made his subjects very happy.

Alphonso the Great, king of Spain, was banished by Froila into Calabria, but was recalled. His long reign was a continued series of success against the Moors, or his own rebellious subjects; and in the intervals of peace he rebuilt and fortified many places taken from the Barbarians.

Alphonso IV. king of Spain, was a weak prince, and more fit for the idle life of a monk, than to govern. He abdicated the crown in favour of his brother, and would have ascended it again; but his brother had his eyes put out.

Alphonso V. king of Spain, recovered all that his predecessors had lost, from the Moors; but unfortunately approaching too near the walls, at the siege of Viscu, he was killed by an arrow from the ramparts.

Alphonso the Valiant, king of Spain, was taken out of a cloister to succeed his brother. He took Toledo, and wrested from the Moors Talavera, Illescas, Madrid, Medina Cœli, and several other places.

Alphonso

Alphonso VII. king of Spain, acquired the name of Warrior, having been present in 29 pitched battles; in the last of which, after having taken from the Moors Cordova, Saragossa, and divers other places, he perished.

Alphonso VIII. king of Spain, was a great general, and politician, but was troubled with wars.

Alphonso IX. king of Spain, was only four years old when he came to the crown, and was greatly disturbed by domestick factions; but he lived to fight the famous battle of Losa, in which 200,000 men were left dead on the field, which success was chiefly owing to the valour of Alphonso, and the king of Navarte.

Alphonso the Wise, king of Spain, was universally esteemed for his learning, particularly for skill in astronomy. He thought the Ptolomaic system so confused, that he said, *If he had been of God's council when he made the world, he could have given him good advice.* But he was a very bad king, and became hateful to his subjects, for his many oppressions.

Alphonso XI. king of Spain, overthrew the Moors, with the slaughter of 200,000 in one battle, so that the fields were covered with bodies for three miles round, and the number of prisoners of quality, and the booty was so great, that the price of gold fell a sixth part. He died of the plague at the siege of Gibraltar.

Alphonso,

Alphonso I. king of Portugal, obtained a complete victory over the Moors, and took the standards of the five kings who commanded, which are now borne in the arms of Portugal. He likewise took Lisbon, and greatly extended his dominions.

Alphonso the Fat, king of Portugal, did nothing worthy notice, but the taking Alcaffar from the Moors.

Alphonso III. King of Portugal, was excommunicated by the Pope, for divorcing his wife. His reign was happy, and many towns were by him added to the kingdom.

Alphonso the Brave, king of Portugal, was glorious in peace and war. He assisted the Castilians to win the famous battle of Tariffa.

Alphonso V. king of Portugal, was a brave and wise prince, and took Tangier, Arzills, and many other places on the coast of Africa. In his time Guinea was discovered.

Alphonso VI. king of Portugal, was a prince of a mean capacity; and in his youth contracted a distemper, which rendered him impotent and incapable of governing; though he obtained two signal victories over the Spaniards; but was afterwards dethroned.

Amalarick, king of Spain, had his dominions seized on by *Gesalrick*. He was afterwards restored;

stored ; but was killed by his wife's brother, for attempting to force her into Arian principles.

Amberkelothus, king of Scotland, was a very wicked prince.

Amurath I. emperor of Turkey, was one of the greatest princes they ever had. He conquered Thrace, ravaged the coasts of Macedon, defeated the prince of the Bulgarians, and was victor in 37 battles.

Amurath II. emperor of Turkey, was involved in great difficulties in the beginning of his reign ; but by his prudence they were all happily surmounted. He besieged Constantinople, invaded the Morea, took Semendria, with many places in Servia, Wallachia, and Rascia ; made the prince of Bosnia tributary ; laid siege to Weissenburg, which was raised by John Hunniade, governor of the province, who afterwards beat him in many battles. He was afterwards defeated several times by the famous Scanderberg, prince of Epirus, who with a handful of men put a stop to the whole Turkish power ; which made Amurath besiege his capital, and being forced to raise the siege, it broke his heart.

Amurath III. emperor of Turkey, attacked the Persians, and took Tauris ; but they afterwards defeated his army, but made no use of the victory, consenting to give him Tauris, Charrs, and Tiflis. He afterwards attacked Hungary, but was unsuccessful, though he took Raab, by the cowardice and treachery of count Hardeck the governor.

Amurath

Amuratb IV. emperor of Turkey, was bold and courageous, but of a cruel disposition, and much addicted to drinking. He made a jest of all religious systems, and hanged his musti. He was very strict in the execution of justice, and would often go in disguise to discover offenders. He took Erivan and Bagdad; at the last of which places he put the Persian garrison to the sword, consisting of 24,000.

Anacletus, bishop of Rome, ordered that every bishop should be ordained by three bishops at least; and that no priests should let their hair or beard grow.

Pope *Anastafius I.* ordained standing upon reading the gospel; and that no lame or infirm person should have orders.

Pope *Anastafius II.* was a lover of peace, an enemy to all strife and contention, and free from ambition, though not entirely from faults.

Pope *Anastafius III.* did nothing remarkable.

Pope *Anastafius IV.* fate but one year and five months; but in that time he raised the noble structure of Maria Rotunda, in the room of the Pantheon.

Anastafius I. emperor of the East, was a very cruel and irreligious prince.

Anastafius II. emperor of the East, did nothing worthy notice.

Andronicus I. emperor of the East, was a bloody, cruel, and tyrannical prince.

Andronicus Palæologus, emperor of the East, was a foolish and unfortunate prince; and by neglecting his Asiatick affairs, gave the Turks an opportunity of extending their empire.

Andronicus the Young, emperor of the East, was a cruel and negligent prince.

Angusianus, king of Scotland, was a good prince, and a warrior, beat the Picts in one battle, but was slain in the second.

Pope *Anicetus*, forbade clergymen to wear long hair. In his time the sect of the Gnostics, and some others, came to Rome.

Anne, queen of England, was a religious princess, greatly beloved by her subjects; and had such success in her wars, that the glories of her reign will be a perpetual honour to us.

Anne, empress of Russia, was a princess of great resolution and policy, and very instrumental in raising Augustus to the throne of Poland.

Pope *Anterus*, ordered the acts of the martyrs to be diligently recorded; and made an order against translating bishops to better benefices.

Anthony, king of Portugal, did nothing remarkable, and was obliged to live in France.

Antoninus Pius, emperor of the Romans, was a prince of a noble presence; learned, witty, and eloquent; a good politician; prudent, and moderate.

Ansprandus, king of Italy, did nothing remarkable.

Arcadius,

Arcadius, emperor of the East, had been an excellent prince if he had governed himself, and not been led by his wife and eunuchs, thro' whose persuasion he banished St. Chrysostom.

Aribertus I. king of Italy, did nothing worthy notice.

Aribertus II. king of Italy, gave the Cottian Alps, containing Piedmont and part of the duchy of Milan, to the church of Rome, which was the first important estate conferred on the popes.

Arioaldus, king of Italy, did nothing worthy notice.

Aristulfus, or *Aistulfus*, king of Italy, was a cruel and cowardly tyrant.

Asmund I. king of Sweden, was deposed for persecuting the Christians.

Asmund II. king of Sweden. In his reign Christianity made great progress, and justice was administered with impartiality.

Asmund the Slemme, king of Sweden, took no care about religion and government, and was slain, and his army cut to pieces by Canute king of Denmark.

Atbalaricus, king of Italy, was an effeminate prince.

Atbanagilde, king of Spain, having obtained succours of the Romans to depose his predecessor, could not dislodge them again, though he endeavoured it his whole reign.

Atulph, king of Spain, was a good soldier, and greatly increased the conquests of the Goths in Spain.

Arbelftan, king of England, was equally beloved by his subjects, feared by his enemies, and respected by the greatest princes in Europe; and his life was said to be little in time, but great in action.

Arbirco, king of Scotland, was a prince of great perfection in the beginning of his reign, but was afterwards cruel and effeminate.

Augustulus, the last of the Roman emperors, did nothing worthy notice, being obliged to abdicate the government in favour of Odoacer.

Augustus Caesar, emperor of the Romans, quelled five civil wars, shut the temple of Janus three times, twice offered to restore the supreme power to the senate; was a severe administrator of justice, made excellent laws, was thirteen times consul, and was a prudent and valiant prince.

Augustus II. king of Poland, was a valiant and politic prince. He was deposed by the means of Charles XII. of Sweden, but was restored again.

Augustus III. the present king of Poland.

Aulus, emperor of the Romans, was a very imprudent prince.

Aurelian, emperor of the Romans, drove the Scythians out of Hungary, overthrew the Marcomanni near Piacenza, and having vanquished Zenobia, led her in triumph; but was at last murdered by his officers.

Aurelio, king of Spain, was hateful to his subjects, became jealous of them, and on that account called

called in the Moors to his assistance; and for this infamously consented to furnish them with many virgins yearly.

Aurelius, emperor of the Romans, excelled all his predecessors. He triumphed over the Parthians, and is said to have fulfilled the old saying: That the world would be happy, if philosophers were kings, or kings philosophers. He professed the Stoick philosophy, and writ twelve books of reflections on his own life.

Autharis, king of Italy, was converted to christianity, and obtained a victory over Childebert the French king.

Aydanus, king of Scotland, was a politic and religious prince.

B.

Bajazet I. emperor of Turkey, had great successes in the beginning of his reign, and took the provinces of Macedonia, Bulgaria, and Thessaly, and turned most of the Asiatick princes out of their dominions; but at last he was chastised by Tamerlane, who took him prisoner, and confined him in an iron cage.

Bajazet II. emperor of Turkey, took from the Venetians Lepanto in Acarnania, Modon in Morea, and Durazzo on the coast of Slavonia; but was always worsted in Egypt. He was afterwards obliged to yield the crown to Selim, who had him strangled.

Balbinus,

Balbinus, emperor of the Romans, was famous for his eloquence and poetry.

Baldwin I. emperor of the East, joined with the French in the croisade, took Zara with the Venetians, and besieged Adrianople; but was taken in ambuscade, and kept prisoner at Trinobus, the capital of Bulgaria, where he was murdered.

Baldwin II. emperor of the East, was a religious prince, and a good general.

Basiliscus, emperor of the East, was a bloody cruel prince, and greatly hated for his impieties.

Basilius I. emperor of the east, was only a private gentleman when raised to this dignity. He had good success in war, took Samosate, retook several towns, which the Saracens had taken in Sicily; and it was by his care that the people of Russia were made Christians.

Basilius II. associated emperor of the East, entirely conquered the Bulgarians, and died more feared than beloved.

Pope Benet I. Bonafus. In his time the city of Rome was afflicted with famine, and by the incursions of the Lombards. He was a very charitable and learned man.

Pope Benet II. was a very religious man. In his time an extraordinary comet appeared; and mount Vesuvius first broke out into flames, where Pliny approaching too near lost his life.

Pope Benet III. was a learned man.

Pope

Pope *Benet IV.* in a depraved age, governed the church with great probity, and took particular care of the poor.

Pope *Benet V.* In his time the city of Rome was taken by famine.

Pope *Benet VI.* was imprisoned and strangled by his successor.

Pope *Benet VII.* governed the church prudently in very difficult times, and was greatly respected.

Pope *Benet VIII.* was learned and valiant; though he was obliged to retire into Germany, to beg Henry II's assistance against Gregory the Antipope, who reinstated him. He beat the Saracens, and fought the Greeks, who ravaged Apulia.

Pope *Benet IX.* was guilty of many vices, for which he was deposed, and set up again, several times; he also sold the pontificate to Sylvester.

Pope *Benet X.* excommunicated Sciarra, and absolved king Philip.

Pope *Benet XI.* was a religious, learned, and humble man.

Pope *Benet XII.* was religious and learned.

Pope *Benet XIII.* practised the mortification of a cloyster, while he sat in the papal chair.

Pope *Benet XIV.* the present pope.

Bertarius, king of Italy, was a good prince.

Biorn, or *Berg*, king of Sweden. In his reign the Christian religion was first published in Sweden; and because he would not receive it, he was dethroned and banished.

Birkel,

Birkel, king of Sweden, extended his dominions in Carelia and Ingermania, and built Nordburg on the Frontiers of Russia.

Boleslaus Gbrobry, king of Poland, was a valiant, generous, religious prince, and made the Prussians, Russians, and Moravians, his tributaries.

Boleslaus the Hardy, in the beginning of his reign, was a brave and good prince, but afterwards was bloody and tyrannical.

Boleslaus III. king of Poland, was a just, liberal, valiant, and blameless prince.

Boleslaus the Curled, king of Poland, had long wars with the emperors Conrade II. and Frederick I. and was at last, by the treachery of a guide, entirely routed by the Prussians.

Boleslaus the Chaste, king of Poland. In his time the Tartars made an inroad into Silesia, and beat him in a great battle. He had likewise many domestic troubles.

Pope *Boniface I.* had a great dispute with Eulalius, about the succeeding to the Roman see. He ordered, that no woman or layman should touch the consecrated pall or incense ; and that no debtor or servant should be admitted among the clergy.

Pope *Boniface II.* attempted to change the manner of electing popes, and that they should appoint their successors ; and was opposed by Dioscorus in the popedom.

Pope *Boniface III.* obtained of the emperor Phocas the title of Universal bishop ; and ordered,
that

that whoever made use of bribes to raise themselves to the popedom, or any other bishoprick, should be excommunicated.

Pope Boniface IV. In his time the privilege of Phocas, concerning the primacy of the Roman church, was declared. He instituted the feast of All Souls to be kept the next day after All Saints.

Pope Boniface V. instituted sanctuaries for offenders.

Pope Boniface VI. did nothing remarkable; and is said by Baronius to have been a very bad man.

Pope Boniface VII. ascended the chair by the murder of his predecessor; and when the Romans conspired against him, he took all the goods out of the vatican, and fled to Constantinople.

Pope Boniface VIII. was learned, but too ambitious, and was guilty of many immoralities.

Pope Boniface IX. is commended for his chastity, which made him prefer death to a remedy which offended this virtue; but is accused of tyranny and simony.

C.

POPE Caius, or Gaius, stated the several orders of the church; and ordered, that no laick should commence a suit at law against a clergyman; and that no Pagan should accuse a Christian.

Caligula, emperor of the Romans, was a vicious, tyrannical, and blasphemous prince; and was slain by Chereas.

Pope

Pope Calixtus I. was unfortunate. In his time flourished Africanus the famous chronologer.

Pope Callistus II. was one of the greatest popes there ever was; and opposed his own election, lest it should produce a schism. He canonized Vincent Ferrier, who foretold he should be pope.

Canute the Great, king of England and Denmark, was a great soldier, and in the beginning of his reign trampled on religion and justice; but in time became humble, modest, just, and truly religious.

St. Canute, king of Denmark, was a devout prince, and was killed in St. Alban's church.

Canute V. king of Denmark, did nothing worthy notice.

Canute VI. king of Denmark, waged war with the people of Pomerania, and quelled some seditions.

Canute Ericson, king of Sweden, killed Charles VII. supposed to have had a hand in his father's death, and reigned with great glory and success.

Caracalla, emperor of the Romans, was a most cruel and perfidious prince. He had the physicians put to death, because they would not poison his father. He killed his brother in his mother's arms; put the great lawyer Papinianus to death, because he would not defend his parricide; and is said to have massacred 20,000 persons.

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Caractacus, king of Scotland, did nothing worthy notice.

Carloman, king of France, was a valiant prince, and beat the Normans in many battles; he was at last wounded by a boar in hunting, of which he died.

Carus, emperor of the Romans, was a good and brave soldier, and beat the Sarmates and Persians.

Casimir I. king of Poland, went incognito to France, under the name of Charles, and studied at Paris, and afterwards became a monk; seven years after, the Poles understanding where he was, obtained leave of the pope, to permit him to marry and govern his kingdom; which he did very well, subjected several provinces to the crown, civilized the Poles, and founded many churches.

Casimir II. king of Poland, eased his subjects of taxes, and would have resigned, if the Poles had not opposed it. He beat the Prussians, and obliged them to become Christians.

Casimir the Great, king of Poland, beat John king of Bohemia, subdued all Russia, and deserved the name of Great, not so much for his military exploits, as for his great love of peace, his building of churches and hospitals, fortresses and castles, and administering to every one impartial justice.

Casimir IV. king of Poland, beat the knights of the Teutonic order, obtained a great part

of Prussia, and obliged the grand master to do him homage.

Pope *Celestine* I. writ to the bishops of Gaul, concerning the errors of Pelagius, condemned Nestorius, and sent his legates to the council at Ephesus.

Pope *Celestine* II. did nothing remarkable.

Pope *Celestine* III. the day after he was consecrated, crowned the emperor Henry V. and his wife Constance; and his great desire of conquering the Holy Land, made him assist Richard, king of England, against his factious peers.

Pope *Celestine* IV. enjoyed his honours only 18 days.

Pope *Celestine* V. was a very religious man, had the dignity conferred on him against his will, and voluntarily resigned it.

Charlemain, king of France and emperor of Germany, carried the glory of the French monarchy to such a pitch as it had never before arrived at; and was a good-humoured, learned and valiant prince.

Charles the Bald, king of France, and emperor of Germany. In his time the Normans made a descent, and committed great havoc on the coasts of France.

Charles the Simple, king of France, was greatly harrassed by his governors of provinces, and taken prisoner in war.

Charles the Fair, king of France, expelled the Lombards and Italians from his kingdom, on account

(III)

count of their usurious extortions ; and commenced a war against England, but soon desisted, at the instance of his sister Isabella, wife of king Edward.

Charles the Wise, king of France, was a wise, politic prince, had great success in war, and troubled the English more than any of his predecessors.

Charles the Well-beloved, king of France, was an unfortunate and weak prince. In his time the famous battle of Azincourt was fought.

Charles the Victorious, king of France, was a great warrior, had generally good success, and beat the English out of France. In his time lived Joan of Arc.

Charles VIII. king of France, was a warrior of great courage.

Charles IX. king of France, was a cruel prince, but a skilful captain. The great massacre of the protestants was in this reign.

Charles II. king of Spain, had wars with the French, and was greatly disgusted at the partition treaty.

Charles III. of Spain ; see *Charles VI.* emperor.

Charles Emanuel Victor, the present king of Sardinia.

Charles I. king of England, was endued with many virtues and good qualities ; but was of a wavering disposition. He attacked the privileges of parliament, and in that was unfortunate.

Charles II. King of England, was a prince of great genius, much addicted to his pleasures, and well beloved by his subjects.

Charles IV. of Bohemia, emperor of Germany, was wounded at the battle of Cressly; added Bohemia, Lusatia, and Silesia to the empire; founded the town and university of Prague; could speak several languages; formed great designs, but never executed any.

Charles V. emperor, and king of Spain, was a prince of great parts and courage, but cunning, a dissembler, and sacrificed every thing to his ambition. After experiencing the varieties of fortune, he resigned his dominions to his son, and retired to a convent. He made forty different voyages and journeys, nine into Germany, six into Spain, seven into Italy, four into France, two into England, two into Africa, eight upon the Mediterranean, and two upon the Ocean.

Charles VI. emperor of Germany, was almost perpetually engaged in war, had, in general, success, and was a good politician.

Charles VII. emperor of Germany, was a very unfortunate prince.

Charles I. or **VII.** king of Sweden, reigned with great applause, till the return of Canute, son of Eric, who put him to death as an accomplice in his father's murder.

Charles II. or **VIII.** *Canute's* son, King of Sweden, was a just and wise prince, a good philosopher

pher and mathematician ; yet he was thrice banished the kingdom.

Charles III. or IX. king of Sweden, waged war against the Danes, Polanders, and Muscovites, with good success.

Charles Gustavus, king of Sweden, was a brave, enterprising prince, and promised great things, if his life had been prolonged.

Charles V. or XI. king of Sweden, was inferior to none of his predecessors, in courage, or experience in war.

Charles XII. king of Sweden, was the most intrepid hero of his age ; and had his prudence been equal to his courage, he would undoubtedly have made as glorious a figure as any prince ever did.

Charles Frederick, the present king of Prussia.

Childebert, king of France, is greatly commended for his charity to the poor, and zeal for the Christian religion.

Childeric, or Cbilperic I. king of France, was a brave prince, witty, and eloquent ; but was a mixture of virtue and vice.

Childeric II. king of France, was bloody and cruel, and was murdered as he returned from hunting.

Childeric III. the Stupid, king of France, was a weak prince.

Cbilperic II. king of France, was an unfortunate prince.

Cbintila, king of Spain, did nothing worthy of notice.

Christian I. king of Sweden; see *Christian I.* of Denmark.

Christian II. king of Sweden; see *Christian II.* of Denmark.

Christian I. king of Denmark, governed with much prudence. He took a voyage to Rome, where he was well received by pope Sixtus IV.

Christian II. king of Denmark, was a cruel, tyrannical prince, and died in banishment.

Christian III. king of Denmark, governed with great moderation; established the Lutheran religion; founded the college of Copenhagen, and a fine library, and honoured learned men.

Christian IV. king of Denmark, was a great general, had several engagements with the Swedes, and a long and happy reign.

Christian V. king of Denmark, was a courageous and enterprising prince, fought the Swedes, and was in league with the German princes, and Holland.

Christian VI. was a great encourager of trade.

Christina, queen of Sweden, governed with great prudence, and abdicated the crown. She was very learned, and well skilled in the languages; but loose in her religion and morals.

Pope *Christopher*, deposed Leo V. but held the chair only seven months.

Christopher I. king of Denmark, was a valiant prince, and reigned with good success till he was taken prisoner in war.

Christopher

Christopher II. king of Denmark, was an ill-natured prince. He added the island of Rugen to Denmark, and gave Rostock to the dukes of Mecklenburg. He was forced out of his kingdom, but was re-established again.

Christopher III. king of Denmark, reigned with great mildness, but displeased his subjects by encouraging the Germans.

Cindaſimbe, king of Spain, reigned with great wisdom and equity, and made several good laws.

Claudius I. emperor of the Romans, finished the aqueducts made a sluice to drain the Fucian lake, and completed the harbour of Ostia, but was reckoned a weak prince.

Claudius II. emperor of the Romans, beat the Goths, Scythians, and many other barbarians; and is said to have had the moderation of Augustus, the virtue of Trajan, and Antoninus's piety.

Clement I. bishop of Rome. In his time St. John returned from Patmos to Ephesus, and writ his gospel. He was a learned man, and writ a letter to the Corinthians.

Pope Clement II. crowned the emperor Henry IV. and was only pope nine months.

Pope Clement III. was a learned man, and promoted a war against the Saracens.

Pope Clement IV. was first a soldier, and afterwards studied with such success, that he was esteemed the best lawyer of his age; was made

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secretary to St. Lewis, and then entered into orders.

Pope Clement V. removed the chair to Avignon, where his successors remained for seventy years.

Pope Clement VI. ordered the Jubilee to be kept every fifty years; and opposed Lewis of Bavaria in his pretensions on Italy.

Pope Clement VII. In his time the Protestants made a considerable figure in Germany, whom he opposed. He differed with Charles V. when Rome was twice taken by the Colonnas.

Pope Clement VIII. He would determine nothing about the famous question *de auxiliis*, or concerning grace and free-will. He created fifty cardinals.

Pope Clement IX. He died of grief to hear that Candia was taken, notwithstanding his great care and pains for its relief.

Pope Clement X. was a very peaceable man.

Pope Clement XI. issued two bulls, one against the five propositions of Jansenius's book; the other condemning the 101 propositions of Quenell's moral reflections on the New Testament.

Pope Clement XII. was a learned and religious man.

Clephes, king of Italy, was a bloody and cruel prince.

Cletus, bishop of Rome. In his time St. John writ his three epistles.

Clodius

Clodius Gotmarus, king of France, had great courage and policy, and was generally successful.

Clothayre I. king of France, was an able, judicious, valiant, and liberal prince; but very cruel and ambitious.

Clothayre II. king of France, united the petty states left by his father, and restored the kingdom to its ancient splendor.

Clothayre III. king of France, did nothing remarkable.

Clovis the Great, was a great general, and put an end to the Roman power in Gaul.

Clovii II. king of France, is said by some to have been a prudent, by others a debauched prince.

Clovii III. king of France, did nothing remarkable.

Coccius Nero, emperor of the Romans. He recalled those who had been banished for their religion; extended his favour to the Jews; and did every thing in his power to restore the empire to its former lustre.

Commodus, emperor of the Romans, from his very infancy was prone to all sorts of vice, and was a second Nero. He kept 300 concubines, and as many boys, for his detestable pleasures.

Conarus, king of Scotland, was a wicked and bad prince, and died in prison.

Congalus I. king of Scotland, was a valiant and good prince; and had a perpetual war with the Saxons. In his time lived the famous Merlin and Gildas.

Congallus II. king of Scotland, a prince whose excellent virtues rendered him worthy of eternal memory.

Congallus III. lived in profound peace his whole reign.

Pope *Canon*, enjoyed his honours only eleven months.

Conrad I. emperor of Germany, was a generous and politic prince, but troubled with wars.

Conrad II. emperor of Germany, was a valiant prince, and appeased the troubles of Hungary and Poland.

Conrad III. emperor of Germany, was a great soldier, laid siege to Damas, and invested Jerusalem ; but was forced to return into Germany.

Constance I. emperor of the East, dishonoured his great power, by the murder of many of his relations ; was an Arian, and a great persecutor of the orthodox Christians.

Constance II. emperor of the East. He professed the errors of the Monotholite hereticks, and made Paul, one of their principal men, bishop of Constantinople, who published his errors, which were condemned at Rome ; for which the emperor seized the pope, who died in banishment. He was worsted by the Saracens, but some time after beat and made them tributary.

Pope *Constantine*. He took a journey to accommodate the affairs of the East, and was received with all imaginable magnificence at
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Constantinople ; he opposed Philippicus on his return, who had invaded the empire.

Constantin the Great, emperor of the Romans, born at York, was a religious and valiant prince, beat the Sarmatians, Scythians, and Persians, and built Constantinople.

Constantin II. emperor of the Romans, was consul four times, and after his father's death, had the Gauls, Spain, and Britain for his share. He favoured the Christians ; but was unjust to his brother, dispossessing him of his dominions.

Constantin III. emperor of the East, did nothing worthy of notice.

Constantin IV. emperor of the East. He undertook a very successful war against the Saracens, which lasted seven years by sea and land, and made them tributary. He is accused of tyranny to his brothers.

Constantine Copronymus, emperor of the East, was a cruel, but valiant prince.

Constantin Porphyrogenitus, emperor of the East, was very unfortunate in the beginning of his reign, but afterwards governed with great praise, subdued some tyrants of Italy, and took Benevento for the Lombards. He was learned, and left his son a book, which treated of the affairs of the empire, of alliances, and other important subjects.

Constantin VII. emperor of the East, attended to nothing but his pleasures and diversions.

Con-

Constantin VIII. emperor of the East. This prince was very lazy, and quite buried in vice.

Constantinus Ducas, emperor of the East. He made the good of the commonwealth his whole study ; was esteemed a good Christian, but avaricious. In his time 500,000 Scythians broke into the empire ; and Constantinople, Cizicum, and Nice, were terribly shook with an earthquake, which overthrew several fine buildings.

Constantin Palaeologus, emperor of the East, was a very valiant prince, and remarkable for his strength. In his time Constantinople was taken by Mahomet II. and the emperor, fighting bravely, was smothered in the throng, at one of the gates, after having been wounded in the shoulder.

Constantine I. king of Scotland, was a very debauched and cruel prince.

Constantine II. king of Scotland, was a prince of great spirit and valour.

Constantine III. king of Scotland, was an inconsistent and weak prince.

Constantine IV. king of Scotland, did nothing remarkable.

Constantinus Chlorus, emperor of the Romans. His courage rendered him worthy of the highest employments a soldier could deserve, and at last raised him to the empire. The Germans beat and wounded him in the first action ; but rallying his men, about five hours after, he slew 60,000, and put the rest to flight. He subdued England, that had

had revolted, treated the Christians with great mildness, and died at York.

Constantius, emperor of the East. He opposed the Arians, and did what he could to suppress the schism of the Donatists in Africa.

Corbred I. king of Scotland, subdued the inhabitants of the Eubudæ islands, and suppressed the Banditti who then infested Scotland.

Corbred II. king of Scotland, was greatly beloved on account of his personal virtues and valour; but he was beaten in several battles by Agricola.

Pope *Cornelius*, was greatly troubled by Novatius, but he omitted nothing to suppress the schism, notwithstanding the persecution of the Pagan emperors.

Cracus, king of Poland. After reforming the disorders of the commonwealth, he built Cracow, so called from him, and made it the place of his residence.

Cratlinthus, king of Scotland, was a wise prince, but greatly troubled by the Picts.

Culenus, king of Scotland, was entirely devoted to his pleasures.

Cunibertus, king of Italy, was attacked by the duke of Trent, Alakis, who took Paris, but did not keep it long, and in a second attempt lost his life; after this he had a very peaceable reign.

Dagobert the Great, king of France, abandoned himself entirely to indolence and pleasure.

Dagobert II. king of France, did nothing remarkable.

Pope Damasus I. called a council against Auxentius and the Arians, another against Apollinarius; and is said to have introduced singing of psalms and hallelujah, at other times than Easter. St. Jerom was one of his Clerks.

Pope Damasus II. was in the chair only 23 days.

Dardanus, king of Scotland, was a very wicked and cruel prince.

David I. king of Scotland, was a prince of great virtues, a good soldier, and remarkably condescending.

David II. king of Scotland, came to the crown very young, was in France some years, and had his kingdom seized on by Baliol; he was famous for justice and clemency.

David Comnenus, the last emperor of Trebizond, was conquered by Mahomet the Great, and with his seven sons were slain by the conqueror.

Decius, emperor of the Romans, might be reckoned among the best of the emperors if he had not persecuted the Christians.

Denis, king of Portugal, built 44 towns in Portugal, founded the military order of Jesus Christ; and died the happiest prince of his time.

Desiderius,

Desiderius, king of Italy, broke the articles of peace, and was leading an army to Rome, when pope Adrian begged assistance of Charlemain, who overcame and took him prisoner.

Pope *Deus Dedit* was very charitable. A letter of his to Gordian bishop of Sevil is still extant.

Diadumenus, associated emperor of the Romans, did nothing remarkable.

Didius Julianus, emperor of the Romans, did nothing worthy of notice.

Dioclesian, emperor of the Romans. He performed many great exploits, raised the 10th persecution, and at last abdicated the government.

Domitian, was a proud, avaritious, blasphemous and cruel tyrant, raised the second persecution, and banished St. John to the island of Patmos, where he writ the Apocalypsis.

Domitius Nero, emperor of the Romans. At first he reigned well, but soon degenerated into a tyrannical and cruel monster. He raised the first persecution, and charged the Christians with his act of burning Rome.

Pope *Domnus I.* did nothing worthy of notice.

Pope *Domnus II.* in his time, a council was held at Ingelheim about church affairs. He was pope but three Months.

Donald I. king of Scotland, was a prince of great virtues, but greatly harrassed by Severus, who took from him part of his dominions.

Donald II. king of Scotland, did nothing worthy of notice.

Donald, of the Isles, usurper, king of Scotland, was bloody, cruel, and a very tyrant.

Donald IV. king of Scotland, was a virtuous and religious prince.

Donald V. king of Scotland, was entirely addicted to his pleasures.

Donald VI. king of Scotland, was a very politic, prudent and warlike prince.

Donald VII. or **Duncan**, king of Scotland, was unfortunate, and of too mild a disposition.

Dongallus, king of Scotland, governed with great severity, and was deposed.

Dongardus, king of Scotland, was a good politician and warrior.

Duffus, king of Scotland, was a good, religious, but unfortunate prince.

Duncan, king of Scotland, was greatly hated by his people.

Pope Dymissus. He allotted to every minister his own church, parish and salary. In his time the **Samosatenians** were condemned in a council at **Antioch**.

Edgar, king of Scotland, was an excellent prince, revered and beloved by his subjects.

Edgar the Peaceful, king of England, was a prince of great justice, clemency and zeal in religion, and other royal virtues; he had a prodigious fleet for those times, went the circuits as judge himself, and entirely freed the nation from thieves and wolves.

Edmond,

Edmond I. king of England. His valour and abilities rendered him famous both at home and abroad ; he made several good laws, and made it death to rob or steal. He was murdered by a common robber in the 25th year of his age.

Edmond Ironside was a brave prince, and though he did not enjoy the crown a year, yet he gave frequent proofs of an undaunted courage, a consummate prudence, and a generous temper.

Edred, king of England, made an absolute conquest of Northumberland, and reigned afterwards in profound peace, feared by the kings of Scotland and Wales ; but at last became superstitious.

Edward, king of Portugal, was unfortunate against the Moors ; but was a favourer of learned men, and writ on the art of governing, &c.

Edward the Elder, king of England, gained a great reputation by his arms as the king his father ; but if he equalled the great Alfred in military virtues, it must be owned he was far short of him in every thing else.

Edward the Martyr, king of England, was of a mild temper, and loved religious exercises.

Edward the Confessor, king of England, was a good harmless prince, but of too soft a temper for his station ; from a mistaken principle of chastity, he never conversed with his wife, though a very virtuous and beautiful lady. He made a collection of laws, and rebuilt Westminster Abby.

Edward IV. or first Longshanks, king of England, had many noble qualities, and particularly
valour

valour and prudence. He knew how to make himself respected by his subjects and dreaded by his enemies; kept France in awe, brought Wales and Scotland into subjection. He created his eldest son prince of Wales, which title has been given to the eldest son of England ever since.

Edward II. Caernarvan, king of England, had a very mean capacity, was a dissolute prince, hated by the nobles and despised by the vulgar, and was at last deposed by his Barons.

Edward III. Windsor, king of England, was a most accomplished, valiant and prudent prince. In his reign were fought the two famous battles of Cressly and Poitiers, by the king's eldest son Edward the black prince. He had the kings of Scotland and France prisoners at the same time; his reign was also memorable for the institution of the most noble order of the garter, and for the removal of the staple of English wool out of Flanders.

Edward IV. earl of March, king of England, was one of the handsomest men in Europe, and owed his restoration in some measure to his personal qualifications, had an undaunted courage, but was somewhat cruel, perfidious and inconstant.

Edward V. king of England, was a very hopeful prince, but only reigned three months.

Edward VI. king of England, promised extraordinary things, if God had pleased to prolong his life, for he died at 15. He had an excellent memory,

memory, a wonderful solidity of mind, and was indefatigable in application. At eight years of age he writ Latin letters, French was as familiar to him as English, and he also learnt Greek, Latin, and Italian. Afterwards he applied himself to the liberal sciences, and made such a progress, that Cardan who saw him in his fifteenth year, speaks of him as the wonder of the age.

Edward Baliol, king of Scotland, had great courage, but a very troublesome reign; he swore fealty to king Edward.

Edwyn, king of England, was very handsome, and made England flourish under his administration. He was greatly hated by the Monks.

Egbert, king of England, was a great warrior and politician.

Egica, king of Spain, opposed the Jews, who were apostatized from the Christian faith, confiscated their goods, and made slaves of their persons.

Pope *Eleutherius*, sent *Fogatius* and *Damianus* to baptize the people of England. In his time Christianity encreased, especially at Rome, where many of the Roman nobility, with their wives and children, were baptized.

Elizabeth, queen of England, had great sense and a judgment naturally sound and solid, was a good and illustrious queen, endued with many virtues and noble qualities and few faults, and caused her subjects to enjoy a felicity unknown to their ancestors.

Elizabeth,

Elizabeth, the present empress of Russia.

Emanuel Comnenus, emperor of the East, was a perfidious, cruel, and unfortunate prince.

Emanuel II. emperor of the East, was unfortunate, resigned the empire, and died in a monastery.

Emanuel I. called *Eman* the Great, king of Portugal, was a very fortunate prince. He expelled the Moors, took several towns in Africa, and discovered divers places on the coasts of Ethiopia and the kingdom of Congo, which made the twenty-six years of his reign be called the Golden age. He was a lover of learning, and writ commentaries of the Indies.

Emilian, emperor of the Romans, was a prince of great courage; but was murdered by his soldiers three months after his accession.

Eric IV. king of Sweden, was unsuccessful in his wars with the Swedes.

Eric V. king of Denmark, a prudent prince, was murdered by his brother.

Eric VI. king of Denmark, was murdered by his officers, after having reigned 28 years in great tranquillity.

Eric VII. the Pious, king of Denmark, revenged the death of his father, and took Rostock.

Eric, duke of Pomerania, was stripped of his dominions, for violating his coronation oath, by putting foreigners into places of trust.

Eric

Eric Weatherbat, king of Sweden, was well skilled in magic.

Eric Segberfel, king of Sweden, conquered the provinces of Finland, Courland, Livonia, and Esthonia, and obliged the king of Denmark to abandon his dominions.

St. Eric, king of Sweden. He obliged the Finlanders to receive the Christian doctrine, and caused all the ancient laws to be collected into one book.

Eric Canutefon, king of Sweden, did nothing remarkable.

Eric the Stammerer, king of Sweden, was a valiant, but unfortunate prince.

Eric Alexfon, governor of Sweden, was a good warrior and politician.

Eric, king of Sweden, was a great admirer of learned men, and well skilled in mathematics, had wars with the kings of Denmark and Poland, imprisoned his brother, and married his concubines; but was at last deposed and imprisoned by his brother.

Erwige, king of Spain, came to the crown by most wicked practices; yet, being a prince naturally possessed of many good qualities, he governed with mildness and prudence.

Erasmus, king of Scotland, was a peaceable and good prince.

Etbelbald, king of England, was a prince of little merit, and of an evil disposition, and did nothing worthy notice.

Etbelbert,

Etbelbert, king of England, was a prince of great virtue, and given to no vice. He was a good deal harrassed by the Danes.

Etbelred I. king of England, is commended for his great valour ; yet his piety is said to surpass even his valour. He had a perpetual contest with the Danes.

Etbelred II. king of England, was cowardly, idle, and insatiably avaricious, and brought the nation into a very deplorable state.

Etbelwolph, king of England, was a prince of a mild and peaceable temper, which encouraged the Danes to attack his dominions. He was much given to devotion, and with difficulty persuaded to accept the crown.

Etbodius I. king of Scotland, did nothing but reduce a few islanders.

Etbodius II. king of Scotland, was very effeminate and stupid.

Etbus Lightfoot, king of Scotland, was given to all manner of vice.

Evaristus, bishop of Rome. He appointed marriage to be solemnized by the pastors.

Pope *Eugenius I.* was a religious and good man, and was Martin's vicar during his banishment.

Pope *Eugenius II.* was eminent for his charity to the poor, and protecting the causes of widows and orphans.

Pope *Eugenius III.* was obliged to leave Rome, and go into France. He repaired several churches.

Pope *Eugenius IV.* was a man of great inconsistency, and in the beginning of his reign was led away by ill councils; but afterwards acted very prudently and with good resolution: He was but an indifferent scholar, though a knowing man, especially in history. He was bountiful to all, but especially the learned; and so fond of war, that he embroiled Italy and promoted several other wars.

Eugenius I. king of Scotland, was a wise prince, but greatly harrassed by the Picts and Maximus the Roman general.

Eugenius II. king of Scotland, was an equitable, good prince and a warrior.

Eugenius III. king of Scotland, was an excellent prince, and excelled by few of his predecessors.

Eugenius IV. king of Scotland, was a warlike and just prince.

Eugenius V. king of Scotland, was greatly troubled with wars.

Eugenius VI. king of Scotland, was a very learned prince at that time.

Eugenius VII. king of Scotland, was a religious and peaceful prince.

Eugenius VIII. king of Scotland, in the beginning of his reign he behaved well, but afterwards gave himself up to all manner of vice.

Eurick, king of Spairn. He considerably extended his Dominions, both in Spain and France. Being a bigot to Arianism he persecuted the orthodox; his reign, however, will be memorable for giving

giving to the Goths their first written laws; and for the total expulsion of the Romans from Spain.

Pope *Eusebius*, ordered that no laick should commence a suit against a bishop.

Pope *Eutychian*, did nothing worthy of notice.

F.

POPE Fabian, was an excellent man, and well worthy of the dignity.

Favila, king of Spain, gave himself up to voluptuousness and indolence.

Pope *Felix I.* He ordained that mass should only be said in consecrated places. During his pontificate, one *Manes*, a Persian, affirmed he was the Christ.

Pope *Felix II.* was set up by the Arians against *Liberius*; but was afterwards put to death.

Pope *Felix III.* is said to have exceeded in pride, arrogance, and presumption, all who went before him.

Pope *Felix IV.* has little said of him, only that he instituted extream unction.

Ferdinand I. emperor of Germany, was a learned prince, and a great favourer of learned men; affable, temperate and a lover of peace.

Ferdinand II. emperor of Germany, was unfortunate and troubled with wars.

Ferdinand III. emperor of Germany, was a good soldier, and was perpetually engaged in war the first part of his reign.

Ferdinand

Ferdinand the Great, king of Spain, was a war-like prince, and took Conimbria, Viseo and great part of Portugal from the Moors.

Ferdinand II. king of Spain, was a prince of great courage, and of a very mild disposition.

Ferdinand III. king of Spain, carried his arms against the Moors; took Cordova, the kingdoms of Murcia and Sevil, and was designing the conquest of Morocco, when he died.

Ferdinand IV. king of Spain, was at the beginning of his reign troubled with intestine commotions; but they being ended, he defeated the king of Granada's army.

Ferdinand V. king of Spain, won a great battle at Toro, from the king of Portugal; afterwards he conquered from the Moors Granada, and expelled them out of Spain; conquered Pignon de Velez, and Oran in Africa, the kingdom of Naples and that of Navarre. In his reign Christopher Columbus discovered America.

Ferdinand VI. the present king of Spain.

Ferdinand King of Portugal, was a debauched prince, and did nothing remarkable.

Fergus II. king of Scotland, was a prince of an heroic spirit, and may be called the second founder of the Scottish kingdom.

Fergus III. king of Scotland, was a vicious and debauched prince.

Ferchard I. king of Scotland, was a polite, but deceitful prince.

M

Ferchard

Ferchard II. king of Scotland, had every vice, was insatiable in his desires, cruel, inhumane and impious.

Fetelmachus king of Scotland, was a prince of great courage and a good warrior.

Fincormachus king of Scotland, was very learned, a lover of justice, and successful in wars.

Findochus, king of Scotland, had a very beautiful person, and was a prince of great virtues, but unfortunate.

Florianus emperor of the Romans, did nothing remarkable, being emperor only two months.

Pope *Formasus*, obtained the chair by bribery, and obliged his rival to leave Italy.

Francis, the present emperor of Germany.

Francis I. king of France, was a great general and statesman, founded the royal college at Paris, encouraged learning, and collected several valuable manuscripts, and furnished all the royal palaces with painting, statues and tapestries.

Francis II. king of France, was a hopeful prince, but died at seventeen.

Frederic I. Barbarossa, emperor of Germany. He reduced Italy to obedience; and because the Milanese soon revolted again, he punished them, and razed their city. He had a quarrel with the pope, which ended to his disadvantage; but he afterwards attacked the Saracens, whom he beat several times.

Frederic

Frederic II. emperor of Germany, recovered Jerusalem from the Saracens, but was nevertheless, excommunicated several times because he opposed the popes, in their attempts to be absolute in Italy. He understood six foreign languages, was stout and magnificent, but rather too severe.

Frederic III. emperor of Germany, was a prince of great conduct and courage.

Frederic I. king of Prussia, was a valiant, politick and glorious prince.

Frederic William II. the present king of Prussia.

Frederic I. king of Denmark. He introduced the reformation of Luther into his kingdom.

Frederic II. king of Denmark, was a good soldier, and great encourager of learned men.

Frederic III. king of Denmark, had wars with Charles Gustavus of Sweden, and lost several towns, but got himself made an absolute monarch.

Frederic IV. king of Denmark, was a very obstinate prince, but was humbled by England, Holland and Sweden.

Frederic V. the present king of Denmark.

Frederic the present king of Sweden.

Froila I. king of Spain, he opposed the incursion of the Moors, and defeated Jusaph, prince of the Saracens, with the slaughter of 54000 of the barbarians.

Froila II. king of Spain, was an infamous prince.

G.

G. Alba, emperor of the Romans, was entirely governed by three favourites, who ruined the empire by their vice.

Galerius, emperor of the East, was a good soldier, but a violent persecutor of the Christians.

Galienus, emperor of the Romans, was entirely abandoned to sloth and ease, his pleasure and his lusts.

Gallus, emperor of the Romans, did nothing worthy of notice.

Garcias, king of Spain, did nothing remarkable, except the deposing his Father.

Pope Gelasius I. maintained the dignity of his see with great obstinancy, banished the Manichees and writ several books.

Pope Gelasius II. was twice banished, and enjoyed the pontificate only one year.

George I. king of England, was a very valiant, learned and politic prince.

George II. king of England, his present Majesty.

Gesalrick, the usurper, king of Spain, was unfortunate, though a good soldier.

Glycerius, emperor of the Romans, did nothing remarkable.

Goranus, king of Scotland, was a prince of great piety, justice and a warrior.

Gratian,

Gratian emperor of the Romans, was a prince of great wit, eloquence, modesty and chastity, and opposed the Hereticks.

Pope *Gregory* the Great. He introduced purgatory, processions, expiations by masses, and invocation of saints into the church.

Pope *Gregory* II. had great contests with the emperor *Leo*.

Pope *Gregory* III. he excommunicated the emperor *Leo*. In his time Rome was besieged by *Luitprand* king of the Lombards.

Pope *Gregory* IV. he would not accept of the dignity, till his election was confirmed by the emperor.

Pope *Gregory* V. did nothing worthy of notice.

Pope *Gregory* VI. he bought the pontificate of *Benet* IX. who sold it him because he could not withstand *Sylvester* III. but the emperor set all aside in favour of *Clement* II.

Pope *Gregory* VII. excommunicated the emperor *Henry* IV. who deposed him for it.

Pope *Gregory* VIII. sat only two months.

Pope *Gregory* IX. had perpetual quarrels with the emperor *Henry* II. and broke his heart because he could not depose him.

Pope *Gregory* X. was a learned and religious man.

Pope *Gregory* XI. he translated the pontifical see from *Avignon* to *Rome*.

Pope Gregory XII. Benet and John were popes at the same time, but he resigned for quietness sake.

Pope Gregory XIII. Adorned the Portico with noble paintings, and was the author of the Gregorian calender.

Pope Gregory XIV. He expended vast sums of money to support the league of France, in hatred of Hugonots and Hereticks.

Pope Gregory XV. did nothing remarkable, but was religious and learned.

Gregory the Warrior, king of Scotland, had every virtue requisite to compleat a monarch.

Grimoaldus, king of Italy, was a prince of great wit and conduct.

Grimus, king of Scotland, during the first part of his reign behaved very well, but turned out cruel and vicious.

Gundibertus, king of Italy, did nothing worthy of notice.

Gundemar, king of Spain, a prince of great piety, wisdom and courage.

Gustavus, king of Sweden, was a prince of great wisdom and courage, introduced the Lutheran religion, and made the crown hereditary in his family.

Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden. He was vigilant, liberal and religious; easy of access, an enemy to ceremonies. His judgment was solid, his fancy grave, his memory extraordinary, and his military skill unrivalled. To these he added the

the knowledge of mathematicks, policy and history; and spoke Latin, Italian, French and high Dutch as well as his own language.

H.

Hacquin the Red, king of Sweden, did nothing worthy of notice.

Halstena, king of Sweden. He reigned with great wisdom and prudence.

Hardicanute, king of England. Was remarkable for his cruelty and gluttony.

Harold VI. king of Denmark, lost some provinces to Otto the Great.

Harold VII. brother of Canute, king of Denmark, did nothing remarkable.

Harold Harefoot, king of England, was a cruel and tyrannical prince, and hated by his people.

Harold II. king of England, was valiant, honest, obliging, affable, exceedingly generous, and was endued with all the virtues which form a great prince.

Heliogabalus, emperor of the Romans, was abominably vicious and boundless in luxury.

Henry brother of Baldwin, emperor of the East, was politick and a good soldier.

Henry I. the Fowler, emperor of Germany, was a brave soldier, vanquished the Hungarians, Bohemians, Slavonians and Danes; and took Lorrain from Charles the Simple.

Henry

Henry II. the *Lame*, emperor of Germany. He defeated the duke of Bohemia, and the king of Poland, and routed the duke of Bavaria ; made the Venetians tributary. He afterwards defeated the Greeks and Saracens, and took several of their towns.

Henry III. the *Black*, emperor of Germany. He defeated the Bohemians, restored Peter to his throne of Hungary, reduced the petty princes of Italy, and made war on the Hungarians.

Henry IV. emperor of Germany, was a prince of incomparable wit, valour, solidity and liberality ; very valiant, and merciful to excess. He was deposed by his son, and died miserably, though he had fought and won 62 battles.

Henry V. emperor of Germany, was a prince of good courage, but bloody, cruel and perfidious.

Henry VI. emperor of Germany, was a cruel and perfidious prince, and was excommunicated for imprisoning Richard king of England, returning from the Holy Land, and making him pay a large ransom.

Henry VII. emperor of Germany, was an hopeful prince, but more illustrious for his virtue, than his dignity.

Henry VIII. emperor of Germany, endeavoured to appease the troubles of Italy, and was a prince of good courage.

Henry Frederic, Stadtholder of the United Provinces, was a great soldier, and maintained the honour purchased by his father and brother.

Henry

Henry I. king of France, had some inconsiderable wars, and gave Burgundy to his brother Robert.

Henry II. king of France, was a stout, warlike prince, and commanded his father's armies in Piedmont, with great success, against the Imperialists.

Henry III. king of France and Poland. He signalized himself against the protestants; but afterwards gave himself up to idleness and sensuality.

Henry IV. the Great, king of France, was the greatest hero of his age, and has been praised by above 50 historians, and 500 panegyrists, poets, and orators.

Henry I. king of Spain, did nothing remarkable.

Henry II. king of Spain, had a very troublesome reign, though he was a prince of great courage.

Henry the Sickly, king of Spain. He suppressed his rebellious subjects, and repulsed the kings of Portugal and Granada.

Henry IV. king of Spain, was the disgrace of Castile; having, to take off the suspicion of his impotency, hired Bertrand de la Cueva to lie with his queen, whose daughter he declared heiress of Castile.

Henry, king of Portugal, did nothing remarkable.

Henry I. Beauclair, king of England, was very courageous, and had a great capacity, both in military

tary and civil affairs ; was learned, prudent, severe in punishing the guilty, and a favourer of learned men.

Henry II. Fitz-empres, king of England, was valiant, prudent, generous, politic, studious, learned, and of an exalted genius ; but was excessively haughty, of an immeasurable ambition, and an unbounded lust.

Henry III. king of England, was a prince of a mean capacity, of an inconstant and capricious temper, and had high notions of arbitrary power ; but was very merciful and continent.

Henry IV. Bolinbroke, king of England, had a greater reputation when a private man, than in his royalty ; was cruel, and had a turbulent reign. The poets Chaucer and Gower lived in his time.

Henry V. Monmouth, king of England, had all the endowments of body and mind requisite to form a great man ; and was a prince of uncommon prudence, resolution, and bravery.

Henry VI. Windsor, king of England, was fitter for a private life than a crown, having a natural imbecility, which rendered him incapable to govern of himself ; but he was chaste, temperate, extremely religious, and free from all injustice and cruelty.

Henry VII. earl of Richmond, king of England, was a prince of great abilities, but too great an enemy to war ; was avaricious, and suffered the French to seize on Britany. The band of gentlemen-pensioners was instituted by this king, and the sweating sickness was in England in his time.

Henry

Henry VIII. king of England, for the greatest part of his reign, governed with great applause, but at last made his will a law, and luxury and cruelty so possessed his mind, that they obscured his virtues, and stained his former glory.

Heraclius, emperor of the East, a cruel prince, was at first orthodox, and overcame his enemies; but embracing the tenets of the Monothelites, he never prospered afterwards.

Pope *Hilary*, was learned and religious, and built several churches.

Hildebrandus, king of Italy, only reigned six months.

Pope *Honorius I.* was a learned man, but was charged with being a Monothelite heretick.

Pope *Honorius II.* was an encourager of learning.

Pope *Honorius III.* He crowned Peter emperor of Constantinople; encouraged the war in the Holy Land; and excommunicated the emperor Frederic II.

Pope *Honorius IV.* He excommunicated Peter of Arragon and his son.

Honorius, emperor of the Romans, is said by some to have had little wit, and less courage; by others, to have been a religious and just prince.

Pope *Hormisdas*, was a man of uncommon parts; of great policy and address; but of a most haughty, vindictive, and imperious temper. He was very learned for those times.

Hugh

Hugh Capet, king of France, was a learned, wife, and prudent prince.

Hyginus. In his time the two famous heretics *Valentine* and *Cerdo* came to Rome. He is said to have ordered the use of godfathers in baptism, and the consecration of churches.

Agellon, or *Uladislaus IV.* king of Poland. He obtained a signal victory over the knights of the Teutonic order, 50,000 being left dead on the field, and took from them several places in Prussia.

James I. king of Scotland, was a learned, ingenious, and witty prince, and after experiencing great vicissitudes of fortune, was at last murdered.

James II. king of Scotland, was a good soldier, of great courage, and uncommon moderation.

James III. king of Scotland, was a prince more corrupted by ill habits and acquaintance than by nature; for in the beginning of his reign, he gave signs of good dispositions.

James IV. king of Scotland, was of a quick wit, though not overstocked with learning, a warlike, just prince, but profuse.

James V. king of Scotland, was a prince of great agility, patient of labour, of a quick understanding, and great courage; but was covetous, and greatly addicted to his pleasures.

James

James I. king of Great Britain, was a learned and peaceable prince; but was wavering in his religion, of too arbitrary a temper, and by his management made the nation cut a contemptible figure in Europe.

James II. king of England, was well qualified to govern these kingdoms, had he not been bigotted to the Roman catholick religion.

Ibrahim, emperor of Turkey, was a very cruel, debauched, and voluptuous prince.

Indulphus, king of Scotland, was a warrior of great courage, and generally successful, but a lover of peace.

Ingo, king of Sweden, had wars with Russia.

Ingo the Pious, king of Sweden. He endeavoured to put an end to idolatry, but failed in it, and was unfortunate.

Ingo IV. king of Sweden, was a prince of great piety.

Pope Innocent I. was very religious, a man of great address, and a lively genius.

Pope Innocent II. was defeated by Canrade, but got the better of two antipopes.

Pope Innocent III. He excommunicated the emperors Philip and Otho, and made king John of England hold his crown tributary.

Pope Innocent IV. was learned, and ordered cardinals to wear red hats.

Pope Innocent V. was pope only five months.

Pope Innocent VI. He obliged the clergy to residence, and had disputes with several princes.

Pope Innocent VII. before his election swore to resign, if the unity of the church required it, but did not keep his word.

Pope Innocent VIII. He collected money for a war against the Turks, and employed it against the king of Naples. He was a drunken and debauched man.

Pope Innocent IX. died two months after his election.

Pope Innocent X. was too familiar with donna Olympia, his brother's wife ; she administered the papacy, and carried every thing as she pleased.

Pope Innocent XII. was a learned and politic prelate.

Pope Innocent XII. He condemned the five propositions of Jansenius, and a book of the archbishop of Cambray's, and obliged that great man to anathematize his own work.

Pope Innocent XIII. was a great friend to the Jesuits, and did all he could to make the bull of Clement XI. be received by the French church.

Joannes Calo, emperor of the East, was an excellent prince both in peace and war ; he was victorious over the Turks and Scythians.

Joannes Theodorus Lascaris II. emperor of the East. He made war against the Bulgarians, from whom he retook many places, and having concluded

cluded a peace with them, he made head against the Tartars, who had invaded Cappadocia.

Jodocus, marquis of Moravia, emperor of Germany, did nothing worthy of notice.

Pope *John I.* is said to have favoured the Arians.

Pope *John II.* was remarkable for nothing but his eloquence.

Pope *John III.* He enlarged the burying places of martyrs, and built the churches of St. James and St. Philip.

Pope *John IV.* was a very learned man, and writ to the prelates of Scotland about the celebration of Easter.

Pope *John V.* had great employments before he was pope; but was sick, and kept his bed during his pontificate.

Pope *John VI.* was a religious man, and repaired three churches.

Pope *John VII.* did nothing remarkable, but was a charitable man.

Pope *John VIII.* He crowned Charles the Bald, and Charles the Fat, emperors; and was obliged to leave Rome.

Pope *John IX.* He called a council at Ravenna, where he confirmed the acts of Formosus, and condemned those of Stephen.

Pope *John X.* was a great warrior.

Pope *John XI.* was a politick, but immoral man.

Pope John XII. was a very wicked, cruel, and debauched man.

Pope John XIII. He established the consecration of bells, and was a cruel man.

Pope John XIV. He greatly oppressed the people of Rome.

Pope John XV. was very covetous and proud.

Pope John XVI. did nothing remarkable.

Pope John XVII. was eminent for his learning and riches.

Pope John XVIII. He invested the clergy with the power of choosing popes, till that time in the people.

Pope John XIX. did nothing remarkable.

Pope John XX. led a good life.

Pope John XXI. He was a good physician, but an indifferent pope.

Pope John XXII. was a man of wit, and well skilled in the civil and canon law.

Pope John XXIII. was fitter for a warrior than a bishop, though he sacrificed his fortune to the repose of the church.

John Zimisces, emperor of the East, was a prince of great virtues.

John Comnenus, emperor of the East, did nothing very remarkable.

John Ducas, emperor of the East. He was successful against the Latins, concluded a peace with the Turks, and greatly enlarged his dominions.

John

John Palaeologus I. emperor of the East, was unfortunate, and did nothing worthy of notice.

John VII. emperor of the East, did nothing worthy of notice.

John VIII. emperor of the East. In his time Thessalonica was taken by the Turks.

John II. king of France, was the bravest and frankest prince of his time. He was taken prisoner by the English.

John I. king of Spain, was despised for his weakness.

John II. king of Spain, gave himself over to his pleasures, and committed the whole care of governing to his favourites.

John the Bastard, king of Portugal, filled the father of his country, was a valiant, wise, and prudent prince.

John II. king of Portugal. He built some fortifications at Guinea, was at the taking of Ailla and Tangier, signalized himself at the battle of Toro, and was an exact administrator of justice.

John III. king of Portugal, sent divers missionaries to the Indies, and had success in his wars against the Indian princes.

John, duke of Bragance, king of Portugal, was a great lover of learning and music, kept little, was of an obliging temper, and frugal in his dress and diet. He obtained a famous victory over the Spaniards near Bajador, and great advantages over the Hollanders in Brazil.

John V. king of Portugal, was a warlike and prudent prince.

John Basil, king of Scotland, a prince of great courage, was taken prisoner by Edward of England, and set at liberty again.

John Lackland, king of England, had a mean spirit, and was more fit for private life than royalty.

John Albert, king of Poland, was very learned in history, and liberal to his soldiers, but unfortunate.

John Casimir, king of Poland, was prudent and courageous, and fought seventeen battles. He was designed for the church, but the affairs of Poland obliged him to mount the throne. He had wars with Charles Gustavus of Sweden, whom he defeated; and afterwards voluntarily abdicated the crown, and retired into France, where he had a pension settled on him.

John Sobieski, king of Poland. He spoke several languages, loved books and scholars, and had all the qualities of an hero.

John I. king of Sweden, was very liberal to the church, and made his people happy.

John II. king of Sweden. He was dethroned for breaking the promises made at his coronation.

John III. king of Sweden, was a peaceable king.

John I. emperor of Russia, was incapable of governing, by reason of his defects in body and mind,

John

John II. emperor of Russia, was deposed while an infant.

Joseph, the present king of Portugal.

Joseph, emperor of Germany, was greatly esteemed before he obtained the imperial dignity, but did nothing very remarkable.

Jovian, emperor of the Romans, was a brave and religious prince, but reigned only seven months.

Irene, empress of the East, was of a cruel disposition. In her time the Saracens plundered the suburbs of Constantinople.

Isaacus Comnenus, emperor of the East, was a hopeful prince.

Isaac Angelus, emperor of the East, was a man of no courage or resolution.

Julian the Apostate, emperor of the Romans, was chaste, learned, temperate, vigilant, and a good soldier; but a great enemy to christianity.

Pope Julius I. was a very learned prelate.

Pope Julius II. was a man of great courage, and emulated Cæsar and Alexander.

Pope Julius III. ordered that the general council, removed from Trent, should return thither again.

Justin I. emperor of the East, was entirely taken up in ecclesiastical matters.

Justin II. emperor of the East, at first reigned well, but shortly after evidenced the greatest avarice and cruelty.

Justinian

Justinian I. emperor of the East, was a valliant prince. He conquered the Persians, exterminated the Vandals, regained Africa, subdued the Goths in Italy, defeated the Moors, and restored the empire to its primitive glory.

Justinian II. emperor of the East, was an unfortunate and cruel prince.

K.

Katharine, empress of Russia, was a wise, prudent princess, and pursued the plan laid down by Peter the Great.

Kenneth I. king of Scotland, did nothing remarkable.

Kenneth II. king of Scotland, was a politick and warlike prince.

Kenneth III. king of Scotland, was a religious, warlike, and able prince.

Kinnacullen, king of Scotland, did nothing remarkable.

L.

Leobinus, king of Italy, was a religious prince, and turned monk.

Pope Leodegast, enjoyed the chair only two months.

Lechus I. king of Poland. He rebuilt the city of Gnesne, and was a valiant man.

Lechus II. king of Poland, was a cruel prince.

Pope

Pope **Leo the Great**, was a man of extraordinary parts, far superior to all who had governed the church before him, and scarce equalled by any who have succeeded him.

Pope **Leo II.** was learned, had great skill in musick, and was very diligent in procuring the welfare of the church.

Pope **Leo III.** was a religious and good man, but greatly troubled with conspiracies.

Pope **Leo IV.** He repaired the city of Rome, built several churches, and was a religious man.

Pope **Leo V.** was in the chair only forty days.

Pope **Leo VI.** was in the chair only six months, and was imprisoned by his successor.

Pope **Leo VII.** He endeavoured to restore the monastical state at Rome.

Pope **Leo VIII.** He gave the right of electing popes to the emperors, but was soon deposed.

Pope **Leo IX.** was elected by the emperor; but to gain the favour of the people, he cast off his purple, and said he was not their bishop, till they should chuse him.

Pope **Leo X.** was a lover of learning, but of little or no religion, calling the gospel the *fable of Christ*, and was partial, ambitious, and revengeful.

Pope **Leo XI.** was in the chair only twenty six days.

Leo I. emperor of the East, was a virtuous and wise prince, and made choice of the ablest men to be his ministers of state.

Leo II. emperor of the East, enjoyed the supreme power only one year.

Leo III. emperor of the East, was a prince of great moderation and valour, and vigorously preserved the empire from the attempts of the Saracens, whom he often overcame.

Leo IV. emperor of the East. He defeated five Saracen princes in Syria, and slew 6000 Arabians.

Leo Armenius, emperor of the East. He subdued the Bulgarians, and opposed image worship.

Leo VI. emperor of the East, was at first defeated by the Bulgarians; but, by the aid of the Hungarians, he defeated them.

Leontius, emperor of the East, was cruel, but a good soldier.

Leopold, emperor of Germany, had good success against the Turks in the beginning of his reign. The empire in his time was reduced to the last extremity, but was re-established by the maritime powers.

Leovigild, king of Spain, was a valiant and successful prince, and drove the Romans from the greatest part of their possessions in Spain.

Leova I. king of Spain, did nothing remarkable.

Leova II. king of Spain, came to the crown very young, and was murdered in two years.

Lescus I. king of Poland, was a brave prince, and beat the Austrians and Moravians.

Lescus II. king of Poland, did nothing worthy of notice.

Lescus

Lesus III. king of Poland. He made peace with Charlemain.

Lesus IV. king of Poland, did nothing worthy of notice.

Lesus V. king of Poland, was a warlike prince, and had but a troublesome reign.

Lesus VI. king of Poland, was disturbed by domestick troubles, and the incursions of the Tartars; but he beat the Russians, and Lithuanians, and entirely routed out the Jazygians, who inhabited Podolia.

Lewis II. emperor of Germany. He defeated the Saracens, and besieged them in Bari; though he had but a troublesome reign.

Lewis IV. emperor of Germany. In his time the Hungarians made frequent incursions into Germany, and the Huns obliged him to pay tribute.

Lewis V. of Bavaria, emperor of Germany, was a great warrior, but deposed by the pope.

Lewis the Pious, king of France, and emperor of Germany, had more of the priest than soldier in him, and was unfortunate.

Lewis the Stammerer, king of France, and emperor of Germany, did nothing remarkable, his reign being short.

Lewis III. king of France, was a good soldier, and killed 9000 Normans at Saucourt near Amiens, who were ravaging Picardy.

Lewis IV. Transmarine, king of France, was never free from intestine commotions.

Lewis

Lewis V. king of France, did nothing worthy of notice.

Lewis VI. the Fat, king of France, had war with Henry I. of England, and was greatly disturbed by the lords of his kingdom. He founded the abbey of St. Victor at Paris.

Lewis VII. the Young, king of France, was pious, charitable, and courageous. He made a fruitless expedition to the Holy Land, and divorced his wife, who married Henry duke of Normandy, afterwards king of England, with whom he had perpetual quarrels.

Lewis VIII. king of France. His reign was but short; however, he took from the English Rochelle, and some other places in France.

Lewis IX. the Divine, king of France, was a valiant and religious prince, made peace with the English, governed his kingdom according to the laws, and banished all violence and oppression.

Lewis X. *Hutín*, king of France, had a very short reign, and did nothing remarkable.

Lewis XI. king of France, was a cunning, resolute, and cruel prince, and laid the foundation of that absolute power, which the French kings have since enjoyed.

Lewis XII. king of France, was religious, chaste, magnificent, a favourer of learned men, courageous, and bore so great a love to his subjects, that he shed tears when he was obliged to raise any subsidy.

Lewis

Lewis XIII. the Just, king of France, was almost perpetually engaged in war, either with the French protestants or foreign nations, and had generally good success.

Lewis XIV. king of France, was a great encourager of arts and sciences, but had an unbounded ambition, and made every thing subservient to that predominant passion.

Lewis XV. the present king of France.

Lewis of Hungary, king of Poland, was rich, liberal, well-beloved, a lover of justice, and politic.

Pope Liberius, was learned, and resigned all worldly things to obey the gospel, and the dictates of his faith.

Linus, bishop of Rome, was a learned and religious man.

Lothaire I. king of France and emperor of Germany, was a generous and valiant prince, but ambitious and jealous.

Lothaire II. emperor of Germany. He happily appeased the troubles of Italy, and was greatly respected by the clergy.

Lothaire III. king of France, had a very troublesome reign.

Pope Lucius I. was a religious and good man. He was banished, but restored again.

Pope Lucius II. was religious, but was in the chair only eleven months.

Pope Lucius III. was a religious and politic man.

Lucatus, king of Scotland, was a cruel, debauched, and wicked prince.

Luitbertus, king of Italy, was a hopeful prince, but was dethroned.

Luitprandus, king of Italy, was a pious and liberal prince, and was leagued with *Charles Martel*.

M.

Malcolmb, king of Scotland, had great abilities and courage, but was bloody and cruel the latter part of his reign.

Magnus, king of Denmark, was a prince of great courage.

Magnus I. king of Sweden, had a very short reign.

Magnus II. king of Sweden, was a politic prince.

Magnus Smeck, king of Sweden. He suffered himself to be entirely governed by young counsellors.

Mahomet I. emperor of the Turks, is commended for his victories, his justice, and his faith, which he kept inviolable, whenever he was engaged; and for aggrandizing the Ottoman empire.

Mahomet the Great, emperor of the Turks, was the terror of Europe, and the most fortunate
of

of all the infidel princes. He understood the Greek, Latin, Arabick, and Persian languages; had great skill in astrology; was well shaped, and wanted neither wit nor courage; but then he was debauched, irreligious, and so cruel, that he commanded fourteen of his pages to be ripped up, to know who had eaten a melon, stolen out of a garden which he cultivated himself.

Mabomet III. emperor of Turkey, was a cruel, debauched, and negligent prince.

Mabomet IV. emperor of Turkey, was very handsome, of great courage and ingenuity, and much less given to pleasure than any of his predecessors.

Mabomet V. the present emperor of the Turks.

Majoranus, emperor of the Romans, was famous for his wit, learning and valour.

Malcolm I. king of Scotland, was a prince of great courage, and a lover of peace.

Malcolm II. king of Scotland. He reigned for some years with great glory, and was a learned and warlike prince; but in the evening of his reign sullied his fame by avarice.

Malcolm III. king of Scotland, was remarkable for no vice, but famous to posterity for his great and many virtues.

Malcolm IV. king of Scotland, was a weak, but a very religious prince.

Malcolb the Chaste, king of Scotland, was a peaceful prince.

Malcolinus, king of Scotland, was a good prince, but troubled with seditions.

Manuel Comnenus, emperor of the East, was a prince of mixed qualifications, whose administration was disagreeable.

Manuel II. Palaeologus, emperor of the East. He was besieged by Bajazet in Constantinople.

Pope Marcellinus. He acquired great glory by his conduct during the persecution.

Pope Marcellus I. observed the discipline of the church with great steadiness.

Pope Marcellus II. was pope only twenty-one days. He used to say, he did not see how they who were popes could take care of their own salvation.

Marcus Aurelius, emperor of the Romans, was a valiant prince.

Pope Marcus. We know nothing either of his life or administration.

Margaret, queen of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, was a most excellent princess, and died greatly lamented.

Martian, emperor of the East, was a prince of singular probity and wisdom, and was always inclined to peace, if it could be obtained honourably.

Pope Martinus I. was seized on and kept prisoner by the emperor Theodorus.

Pope Martinus II. did nothing remarkable.

Pope Martinus III. was a religious prelate.

Pope

Pope Martinus IV. He excommunicated Peter king of Arragon, and signed Cruisado's to fight against him.

Pope Martinus V. was a very prudent man, and never denied a reasonable request.

Mary, queen of Scots, was the handsomest princess of her age, very learned in the Latin tongue, and was a great admirer, and no small proficient in poesy. She was beheaded at Fotheringay castle, for conspiring the death of queen Elizabeth.

Mary, queen of England, was extremely bigotted, of a cruel and vindictive temper, which she endeavoured to confound with zeal for religion.

Mary II. queen of England with king William III.

Matthias, emperor of Germany, had but a troublesome reign, on account of the disputes about religion.

Maurice, prince of Orange, was the greatest general of his time.

Mauregate, king of Spain, for the sake of having the assistance of the Moors to maintain him on the throne, obliged himself to furnish them with an hundred virgins annually.

Mauricus, emperor of the East, was liberal, merciful, prudent, and courageous; but growing covetous, he lost both his life and empire.

Maximilian

Maximilian I. emperor of Germany, was an excellent and prudent prince, loved learned men, and writ some poems, and memoirs of his own life.

Maximilian II. emperor of Germany, was a prudent, pious, and peaceable prince, and a great favourer of the Protestants.

Maximinian, emperor of the Romans, was a valiant soldier, but a great persecutor of the Christians.

Maximinus, emperor of the Romans, from a shepherd attained the imperial crown. He raised the sixth persecution, and was a monstrous glutton.

Maximus I. emperor of the Romans, was only on the throne 77 days.

Maximus II. emperor of the Romans, was a bloody and cruel tyrant.

Pope *Melchisedech*, was a religious prelate. In his time Constantine was converted to Christianity.

Merovius, king of France, was a warrior of great courage, greatly extended his dominions, and had generally good success in war.

Metellanus, king of Scotland, was a prince of excellent virtues, and a lover of peace.

Michael Curopalates, emperor of the East, turned monk, being deposed by the army.

Michael II. the Stammerer, emperor of the East, was troubled with a civil war, and by the Saracens, who invaded Crete and Sicily.

Michael

Michael III. emperor of the East. He restored images, made peace with the Bulgarians, and was twice overcome by the Saracens.

Michael IV. emperor of the East, was governed by his brother John.

Michael Calaphates, emperor of the East. See an account of him in the succession.

Michael V. emperor of the East, was an unworthy prince.

Michael Ducas, emperor of the East, was unfortunate.

Michael Palaeologus, emperor of the East, greatly extended his dominions, but was very cruel.

Michael Wisnowizski, king of Poland, did nothing remarkable, having a short, though troublesome reign.

Micislaus, king of Poland, introduced Christianity into his dominions.

Micislaus II. king of Poland, was a weak prince, and lost the greatest part of what his father had conquered.

Micislaus the Old, king of Poland, was deposed for his bad conduct.

Mogaldus, king of Scotland, in the beginning of his reign equalled the best princes, but became bloody and cruel.

Mordacus, king of Scotland, was a very religious prince.

Musa, emperor of the Turks, was unfortunate, and did nothing worthy of notice.

Mustapha,

Mustapha, emperor of the Turks, was a weak prince, and was deposed in two months.

Mustapha II. emperor of the Turks, did nothing remarkable.

N.

N *Asbalocus*, king of Scotland, was cruel, and greatly hated by his people.

Nepos, emperor of the Romans, did nothing remarkable.

Nicephorus, emperor of the East, was routed by the Arabians, and was vanquished and slain by *Crumus*, king of Bulgaria, who cut off his head, and set his skull in silver to drink out of it.

Nicephorus Pbocas, emperor of the East, was irreligious and unfortunate.

Nicephorus Botonogaces, emperor of the East, was a brave prince, but only reigned eleven months.

Nicephorus Comnenus I. emperor of the East, did nothing remarkable.

Nicephorus, or *Alexius Comnenus II.* emperor of the East, did nothing remarkable.

Pope *Nicholas the Great*. He was a strenuous asserter and promoter of the celibacy of priests, and a zealous maintainer of the pontifical authority.

Pope *Nicholas II.* He summoned a council, and obliged *Berengarius* to recant.

Pope *Nicholas III.* was a learned and prudent man, and a great promoter of learning.

Pope

Pope Nicholas IV. He appeased the dissensions at Rome, reconciled the kings of Sicily and Arragon, took care for the conversion of the Tartars and Dalmatians, and endeavoured to recover the Holy Land.

Pope Nicholas V. He was a great restorer and favourer of learning. He augmented the Vatican with 3000 books, and made it his business, with incredible expence, to collect a great number of Greek and Latin manuscripts. He was also very liberal to gentlemen fallen to decay, poor maids, and especially to learned men, whom he sent for from all parts to his court, and was very magnificent in his publick buildings.

Numerianus, emperor of the Romans, was a learned and hopeful prince.

O.

Odoacer, king of Italy, was remarkable for his valour and humility.

Olaus IV. king of Denmark, was a warrior of great courage.

Olaus V. son of Magnus, king of Denmark, did nothing remarkable.

Olaus, king of Sweden, was their first Christian king.

Olaus the Tributary, was a prince of great courage, and generally successful.

Olibrius, emperor of the Romans, did nothing remarkable.

Oliver

Oliver Cromwell, protector of England, was one of the greatest men of the age, or perhaps of any age, whether we consider him in his military or political capacity.

Opilius Macrinus, emperor of the Romans, did nothing remarkable.

Orbani, or *Urban*, emperor of Turkey, was a valiant prince, and conquered Nicea, Nicomedia, and the greatest part of Natolia. He is said to have instituted the body of Janizaries.

Ordogno I. king of Spain, was a valiant prince, but his dominions were invaded by the Normans.

Ordogno II. king of Spain. He gained a famous victory over Almanzor, prince of the Moors, of whom he killed near 70,000; but he was a deceitful prince.

Ordogno III. king of Spain, had perpetual wars with his subjects.

Osman, or *Ottoman*, emperor of Turkey, was a prince of extraordinary courage, of a sweet, liberal, and magnificent temper, and subdued many provinces in the lesser Asia.

Osman, son of Achmet, emperor of Turkey, was an unfortunate prince, and greatly addicted to his pleasures.

Otho, emperor of the Romans, in his youth was very much given to debauchery, but was reformed greatly before he destroyed himself.

Otto the Great, emperor of Germany. He subdued the Hungarians and Bohemians; was a good prince, and a lover of justice.

Otto II. emperor of Germany, was a brave soldier, but had a very troublesome reign.

Otto III. emperor of Germany. He was a learned prince, and liberal to prodigality.

Otto IV. king of the Romans, emperor of Germany, was a prince of courage; but his pride, and contempt of the nobility, made him intolerable.

P.

POPE Paschal I. was a great favourer of image worship.

Pope Paschal II. He made a league with the emperor Henry IV. which he broke as soon as the emperor left Italy.

Pope Paul I. He writ a book in defence of images.

Pope Paul II. was a very proud man, and a great discourager of learning.

Pope Paul III. was a learned and judicious man, well skilled in astrology, and writ some ingenious poems, and several learned letters.

Pope Paul IV. He promoted the power of the inquisition, and was a very proud and haughty man, and greatly hated by the Romans.

Pope Paul V. was a very famous lawyer, and a great stickler for the power and authority of the church.

Pope Pelagius I. He laboured to have the fifth council received; and the opposition made by

the

the bishop of Aquileia caused a great schism in the church.

Pope *Pelagius II.* was a learned, religious, and charitable man; but was troubled by the Lombards, who ravaged Italy.

Pelagius, king of Spain. He threw off the yoke of the Saracens, beat the Moors, and laid the first foundations of the kingdom of the Asturias, Leon, and Oviedo, and reigned with glory.

Pepin the Short, king of France, was a valiant, religious, and politic prince, and made great conquests.

Pertinax, emperor of the Romans, was a prince of great experience, made many good laws, and was averse to the violence of his predecessors.

Peter of Auxerre, emperor of the East, was an unfortunate prince.

Peter the Cruel, king of Spain, was a bloody and barbarous prince.

Peter, king of Portugal. He administered justice with great strictness, and governed his subjects very peaceably.

Peter the Great, emperor of Russia, was the greatest prince of his time, and may be stiled the founder of the present power and grandeur of this country; having introduced arts, sciences, and the knowledge of trade, as well as military skill, among the most ignorant people of Europe.

Peter II. emperor of Russia, did nothing remarkable.

Pharamond, king of France, took great pains in uniting the different people he governed, and had success in it.

Philip, emperor of the Romans. He instituted the secular feast, and with his son was baptized by pope Fabian.

Philip, emperor of Germany, was a valiant, wise, pious, and liberal prince.

Philip I. king of France, was a prince of no great reputation, and much addicted to his pleasures.

Philip II. king of France, was a brave, and glorious prince, and obtained great advantages over Richard king of England, and other princes.

Philip the Fair, king of France, had good success in war, was a lover of learning and learned men, and engaged several of them to write.

Philip the Hardy, king of France, was a prince of great courage ; he beat the Saracens, and was generally successful.

Philip the Long, king of France. He expelled the Jews out of his dominions, attacked the Flemings three times, and was a fortunate prince.

Philip the Courtier, was a brave and resolute prince. In this reign the English won the never-to-be-forgotten victory of Cressy.

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Philip III. king of Spain and Portugal. He made himself master of some places in Africa, reformed the courts of Judicature, expelled the Moors out of Spain, and made peace in the Low Countries.

Philip IV. king of Spain, was a wise and prudent prince, tho' generally unsuccessful in his projects.

Philip V. king of Spain, was a very religious prince.

Philip, king of Sweden. His reign was happy and glorious for Sweden.

Philippicus, emperor of the East, was a great enemy to images and paintings in churches.

Phocas, emperor of the East, was remarkable for his cruelty.

Piaßus, king of Poland, was from a peasant raised to the crown, which dignity he well deserved.

Pope *Pius I.* was a religious man.

Pope *Pius II.* was a man of uncommon learning and abilities.

Pope *Pius III.* sat in the chair only three days.

Pope *Pius IV.* was a man of great learning, and stiled the protector of the Muses; but stained his great qualities by his cruelty.

Pope *Pius V.* He did all he could against the protestants and the Turks; was a strict reformer of manners; and his troops assisted in the famous battle of Lepanto.

Pope

Pope Pontianus, was a good man, but was banished to Sardinia.

Popiel I. king of Poland, did nothing worthy of notice.

Popiel II. king of Poland, was a cruel prince, and, with his family, is said to have been destroyed by mice.

Przemislaus, king of Poland, was a hopeful prince.

Probus, emperor of the Romans, by his valour and good management brought the empire to universal peace.

Papienus, emperor of the Romans, was a prudent prince, and beloved by the people.

Q.

Quintilius, emperor of the Romans, was an excellent prince.

R.

Raimbertus, king of Italy, did nothing remarkable.

Ragwald, king of Sweden, did nothing remarkable.

Ramire I. king of Spain. He reigned very gloriously, and in one battle slew 60,000 Moors.

Ramire II. king of Spain. He beat the Saracens in two great battles.

P 2

Rz.

Ramire III. king of Spain, was a cruel, extravagant, and debauched prince.

Randolph (Thomas) governor of Scotland, had the government only two years.

Recarede I. king of Spain, was a valiant prince, and abjured Arianism.

Recarede II. king of Spain, did nothing remarkable.

Recesuinte, king of Spain, was a religious and prudent prince, and greatly improved the Gothick laws.

Richard I. Cœur-de-lion, king of England, was a most valiant prince. He was a terror to the Turks and Saracens, and wou'd have retaken Jerusalem, if the princes engaged had not deserted him.

Richard II. Bourdeaux, king of England, in his younger years had noble and generous inclinations; but unfortunately suffered himself to be corrupted by flattery.

Richard III. Gloucester, king of England, was a prince of unbounded ambition, treacherous and cruel, but he was valiant and politic.

Richard Cromwell, protector of England, had no resemblance of his father, and was much fitter for a private life, than the supreme power.

Robert of Courtney, emperor of the East, was an unfortunate and weak prince.

Robert, king of France, was a learned and pious prince.

Robert

Robert Bruce, king of Scotland, was a prince hardly to be paralleled for his virtues and valour, though he had great vicissitudes of fortune.

Robert II. king of Scotland, was a just and good prince, but fitter for peace than war.

Robert III. king of Scotland, was rather unblemished by vice, than signalized for any illustrious virtues.

Rodoaldus, king of Italy, was vicious, loose, and effeminate.

Rodolf I. Count of Habsburg, emperor of Germany. He free'd the cities of Italy from the yoke of the empire.

Rodolf II. emperor of Germany. The beginning of his reign was very peaceful, but he had afterwards wars with the Turks.

Roderick, king of Spain. He governed his kingdom with great violence, and was at last slain in battle by the Moors.

Romacbus, king of Scotland, was a very cruel, and wicked prince.

Pope Romanus, condemned the acts of Stephen, and reigned with great mildness.

Romanus I. emperor of the East, was addicted to sensuality.

Romanus II. emperor of the East, was an idle, debauched prince.

Romanus Argyrus, emperor of the East, would have been a good emperor, but for Zoe his wife.

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Romanus Diogenes, emperor of the East. See an account of him in the succession.

Rotharis, king of Italy, was a very valiant and warlike prince.

Rupert, emperor of Germany. He reigned happily in Germany, but failed in his expedition into Italy.

S.

POPE Sabinian. He was a very covetous man.

Sancho I. king of Spain, was a brave and politic prince.

Sancho the Strong, king of Spain, was a prince of great courage and skill in war, and a good politician.

Sancho III. king of Spain. He endeared himself to the people as much as his short reign would admit of.

Sancho IV. the Brave, king of Spain. He usurped the kingdom from his two nephews, and was a very valiant prince.

Sancho I. king of Portugal. He built and peopled many towns, and took Selva from the Moors, with whom he was constantly engaged.

Sancho II. king of Portugal, was an indolent prince, and governed entirely by his wife.

Satrael, king of Scotland, was a cruel and wicked prince.

Sebastian,

Sebastian, king of Portugal, was a prince of great zeal for religion, and of extraordinary courage; but was hurried on by his youth to act impolitically.

Selim, emperor of Turkey. He began his reign with extraordinary liberalities; was courageous and indefatigable in labour, temperate, a lover of justice, and delighted in reading history; but sullied all his perfections, by the cruel murder of his father.

Selim II. emperor of Turkey. He was a pusillanimous prince, and wholly addicted to wine and women.

Pope Sergius I. was a learned man. He put an end to the schism of Aquileia, and sent for Bede to Rome.

Pope Sergius II. did nothing worthy of notice.

Pope Sergius III. He dishonoured his character by his vices and ambition.

Pope Sergius IV. Nothing remarkable is related of him.

Pope Severinus, was a very religious man, and opposed Arianism, in opposition to the emperor Heraclius.

Septimius Severus I. emperor of the Romans, was an excellent soldier. He raised the fifth persecution, and assumed the title of Britannicus Maximus, for his repairing and enlarging Adrian's wall.

Severus

Severus II. emperor of the Romans, was unfortunate, but a prince of great courage.

Sigerick, king of Spain, was set on the throne by his army, but was deposed for inclining to make peace with the Romans.

Sigismund, king of Hungary, emperor of Germany, was liberal, generous, and a lover of learning. He spoke several languages, and was a great prince in time of peace, but unhappy in war.

Sigismund I. king of Poland. He beat the Muscovites out of Lithuania, extended the limits of his dominions, governed his subjects wisely and happily, and was highly esteemed by the princes of his time.

Sigismund II. Augustus, king of Poland. He defeated the Swedes and Muscovites.

Sigismund, king of Sweden and Poland. He was a zealous Romanist, which made the Swedes dislike him. He had great contests with the Tartars and Muscovites, from whom he took Smolensko.

Silo, king of Spain. He renewed the treaty concluded by his predecessor with the Moors.

Pope *Silverius*, was falsely suspected of an intent to betray Rome to the Goths, and was banished by Balisarius.

Pope *Simplicius*, was religious, learned and politic.

Pope *Siricius*, was an eminent and learned man. He obliged all priests and deacons to observe celibacy.

Sigebut,

Sigebut, king of Spain, was a brave and pious prince.

Sisenand, king of Spain, did nothing remarkable.

Pope *Sisinnius*, was only twenty days in the chair.

Sixtus I. bishop of Rome, did nothing worthy of notice.

Pope *Sixtus II.* was a good and pacifick prelate.

Pope *Sixtus III.* supported the claims of his see against the bishop of Illyricum, and built some churches.

Pope *Sixtus IV.* He was the most generous and magnificent prelate that ever sat in the chair.

Pope *Sixtus V.* He was an enemy to vice, and a protector of virtue, judicious, magnificent, and a lover of learning; very religious, and was incredible in his expences to embellish and adorn the city of Rome.

Solvatbius, king of Scotland, was a prince of great wisdom, prudence, and personal valour.

Solyman, emperor of Turkey. He slew his brother to obtain the diadem, and was a good soldier.

Solyman the Magnificent, emperor of the Turks, was the most illustrious prince of his time, being always employed about some great undertaking or other, which his courage and prudence commonly rendered successful; and was, besides
all

all this, a man of strict probity, a just magistrate, little inclined to vice, and indefatigable in the exercise of arms.

Solyman III. emperor of Turkey. He greatly reformed the government.

Pope *Soter*, was a very good and charitable man.

Stenchild, king of Sweden. He was slain for pulling down the idol of Upsal, and attempting to introduce Christianity.

Stenchild the Younger, king of Sweden. He defeated the Danes in three considerable actions.

Steen-flure, regent of Sweden. He administered the affairs of Sweden for some time gloriously and happily.

Steen-flure the Younger, regent of Sweden. He was excommunicated by the Pope, and slain in battle against Christian, who succeeded him.

Pope *Stephen* I. was politick and learned.

Pope *Stephen* II. He was not a week in the chair.

Pope *Stephen* III. He was greatly harrassed by *Aistulphus*, but was defended by *Pepin*, king of France.

Pope *Stephen* IV. He assembled a council at Rome, to assert the honour of images.

Pope *Stephen* V. did nothing remarkable.

Pope *Stephen* VI. is said to have loved gaming.

Pope *Stephen* VII. He dug up the body of his predecessor *Formosus*, and cut off his three fingers, where-

wherewith he used to give blessing, and afterwards cast his body into the Tiber.

Pope Stephen VIII. He was a very peaceable man.

Pope Stephen IX. was always embroiled in civil wars.

Pope Stephen X. was a learned man, and the author of several works.

Stephen of Blois, king of England, was a prince of great valour, clemency, and generosity; but used unjust measures to obtain the crown, and paid little regard to his word.

Stephen Battori, king of Poland, was successful against the Russians, reformed the laws, and civilized the Cossacks.

Suante-sure, regent of Sweden, did nothing remarkable.

Suintila, king of Spain, was a prince of great courage and prudence, and so charitable as to be called the father of the poor.

Sweyn I. king of Denmark, was ransomed by the women, for which favour he ordained, that daughters should inherit equally with sons.

Sweyn II. king of Denmark. He defeated Harald-Hardroode.

Sweyn III. was slain in battle against Waldemar.

Swercher II. king of Sweden, was a very good prince.

Swercher III. king of Sweden, was a cruel and perfidious prince.

Pope

Pope *Sylveſter* I. was a learned man. In his time were held the two famous councils of Arles and Nice.

Pope *Sylveſter* II. was a very learned man, well ſkilled in Mathematicks, and other ingenious literature; and has left us ſeveral of his compoſitions.

Pope *Sylveſter* III. did nothing remarkable.

Pope *Symmachus*, is ſaid by ſome to have been religious and learned; by others irreligious.

T.

Trajan, emperor of the Romans, was remarkable for his prudence.

Tyas, king of Italy, was vanquiſhed by *Narſes*. He was a prince of great courage.

Telſſphornus, biſhop of Rome, is ſaid to have inſtituted Lent.

Theodat, king of Spain, was a prince of great wiſdom, and a good ſoldier.

Theodatus, king of Italy. He was overcome by *Juſtinian's* general.

Theodebaldus, king of Italy, was an unfortunate prince.

Theodiſcle, king of Spain, was a prince of great courage, but abandoned to lewdneſs and cruelty.

Theodorick, king of Italy, was an excellent prince, and always ſtudied the good of his people.

Theodora, empreſs of the Eaſt, did nothing worthy of notice.

Theodoris

Theodoric III. king of France, was a learned, but effeminate prince.

Theodoric IV. king of France, had only the name of king.

Theodored, king of Spain, was an experienced and fortunate general, and assisted the Romans and Franks against Atila the Hun, and had a great share in the victory obtained over him.

Theodoric, king of Spain, was a brave and enterprising prince.

Theodorus Lascaris, emperor of the East, did nothing worthy of notice.

Pope *Theodorus I.* He opposed the heresy of the Monothelites, and excommunicated Pyrrhus and Paul, patriarchs of Constantinople, on that account. He built and adorned several churches.

Pope *Theodorus II.* did nothing remarkable.

Theodosius the Great, emperor of the East, was an excellent prince, for clemency, justice, and moderation. He conquered the usurper Maximus, and shut up the heathen temples.

Theodosius II. emperor of the East, was a prince exemplary for his piety, and a great friend to the church, but of a mean spirit, and was harrassed by many enemies.

Theodosius III. emperor of the East, did nothing remarkable.

Theophilus, emperor of the East, was an excellent prince. He marched five times against the Saracens, but only returned twice victor. He abhorred all superstition and image worship.

Torrismond, king of Spain, was a warrior of great courage, but proud and vicious.

Tiberius, emperor of the Romans, was a dangerous, cruel, and mistrustful prince; as infamous for his voluptuousness, as his violences; but he was learned, and understood the Greek language.

Tiberius, emperor of the East, was a wise and good prince.

Titus, emperor of the Romans. He besieged and destroyed Jerusalem, and for his many virtues was the darling of mankind.

Totila, king of Italy. He regained what his predecessors had lost; besieged, took, and pillaged Rome; and was at last vanquished and slain by *Narses*.

Trajan, emperor of the Romans, was an excellent emperor, if he had not persecuted the Christians. He reduced the Britons, and repaired the highways. In his time died *St. John the Apostle*.

Talga, king of Spain, was possessed of all the virtues that could adorn a publick or a private life.

V.

Valens, emperor of the East, reigned with great honour and praise; but turning Arian, he persecuted the orthodox. He was vanquished by the Goths.

Pope *Valentine*. He died forty days after his election.

Va

Valentinian I. emperor of the Romans. His valour and good qualities raised him to the throne. He had great qualifications ; but was so subject to anger, that he often acted like a madman.

Valentinian II. associated emperor of the Romans, was an excellent youth, but was soon murdered.

Valentinian III. emperor of the Romans. In his time the empire was overrun by Atila, king of the Huns.

Valerian, emperor of the Romans. He favoured the Christians, till deluded by the Egyptians, when he committed all manner of impieties.

Valusian, emperor of the Romans, did nothing worthy of notice.

Venda, queen of Poland. She vanquished Riti-ger, a German prince.

Veremond I. associated king of Spain, was a superstitious and religious prince.

Veremond II. king of Spain, did nothing worthy of notice.

Veremond III. king of Spain. He applied himself to the arts of peace, and the reformation of the laws.

Verus, emperor of the Romans. He raised the fourth persecution.

Vespasian, emperor of the Romans, was an excellent prince, though he is said to have been avaricious.

avaricious. He built a temple for Peace, and shut up the temple of Janus.

Victor, king of Sardinia. He was esteemed the best politician of his age.

Pope *Victor I.* was a learned and religious man.

Pope *Victor II.* was a religious prelate.

Pope *Victor III.* was a man of great piety and learning.

Pope *Vigilius*, has different characters given by the same writer, but is generally supposed to have been a bad pope.

Pope *Vitalianus*, did all he could for the good of the church.

Vitellius, emperor of the Romans, was a most covetous, luxurious, and cruel wretch.

Vitericus, king of Spain. He endeavoured to dispossess the Romans of what they possessed in Spain.

Vitiges, king of Italy, was a warrior of great courage, but taken prisoner in war.

Vitizza, king of Spain, was abandoned to every kind of lewdness and tyranny.

Uladislaus I. king of Poland. His reign was full of domestick and foreign troubles, but he happily surmounted them all.

Uladislaus II. king of Poland. He endeavoured to rob his brothers of their share of the kingdom, and by that means lost his own.

Uladislaus Lethicus III. king of Poland. He was deposed for male-administration, but got the crown

crown again. He afterwards entirely vanquished the knights of the Teutonic order.

Uladislaus IV. king of Poland. See *Jagellon*.

Uladislaus V. king of Poland. He beat the Turks, and was afterwards slain in the battle of *Werne*.

Uladislaus VI. king of Poland. He was raised to the throne of Russia, but was deposed. He carried on a successful war against Muscovy, and repulsed the Turks.

Ulrica Eleonora, queen of Sweden. She made peace with all the Northern powers, and was assisted by an English fleet.

Pope Urban I. In his time the church enjoyed a profound peace. He was a very religious and learned man.

Pope Urban II. he ruled the church with great prudence.

Pope Urban III. was a great encourager of the Holy War.

Pope Urban IV. was famous for his learning and virtue.

Pope Urban V. was a courageous, learned, and politick prelate.

Pope Urban VI. He was a cruel man, and put five of the cardinals who opposed him into sacks, and threw them into the sea.

Pope Urban VII. was famous for his learning, especially in the canon and civil law.

Pope Urban VIII. was a very active old man, reconciled princes, and maintained wars; and was

likewise a lover of learning, a great protector of learned men, and writ several pieces in Latin and Italian verse.

W.

Waldemar I. king of Denmark. He chastised the Rugians and Vandals, demolished Julin, and laid the foundation of Dantzick.

Waldemar II. king of Denmark, was very successful in the beginning of his reign, and considerably extended his dominions in Germany; but they were greatly diminished by his imprudent conduct to count Swerin, whose wife he abused.

Waldemar III. king of Denmark. He drove most of the Holsteiners out of his kingdom, and in some measure re-established his affairs.

Waldemar, king of Sweden, was obliged to resign the government to his brother.

Wallia, king of Spain. He joined with the Romans against the Suevi.

Wamba, king of Spain, was eminent for his conduct both in the field and council, though he had but a troublesome reign.

Wenceslaus, emperor of Germany. He was a prince of most dissolute manners.

Wenceslaus, king of Bohemia and Poland, did nothing worthy of notice.

William Holland, emperor of Germany, besieged and took Aix-la-Chapelle, and defeated the Flemings.

William

William the Lion, king of Scotland, was a warrior of great courage, but unfortunate, and taken prisoner.

William the Conqueror, king of England. He was one of the wisest princes of his time; ever vigilant and active. He shewed as great a resolution in executing, as boldness in forming his designs, and faced danger with the greatest intrepidity; but he was extremely covetous and partial.

William Rufus, king of England, had all the vices and none of the virtues of his father. He was neither religious, nor chaste, nor temperate. He was profuse to his favourites and soldiers, and magnificent in his buildings and cloaths.

William III. king of England, was a great patron of liberty, and the most accomplished general and politician of his time.

William, prince of Orange, founder of the commonwealth of Holland, was more famous than any king of his time, and equalled the greatest princes that ever lived.

William II. prince of Orange, was a great general, and had a comprehensive genius, and spoke English, French, Spanish, Italian, and High Dutch, as readily as his mother tongue.

William-Charles-Henry-Frifo, prince of Orange, the present stadtholder.

Z.

POPE Zacharias, was a religious, learned, and politick man.

Zeno, emperor of the East. He gave himself up to all manner of vice, but took care that others should do their duty.

Pope Zephirinus. In his time there was a terrible persecution of the Christians.

Ziemomislus, king of Poland, did nothing worthy of notice.

Ziemovitus, king of Poland, was a prince of great courage.

Pope Zosimas was a man of great address, and management of affairs, and well knew how to turn every thing to his advantage; but he was rash and imperious.



H O L Y D A Y S

Observed at the

SOUTH-SEA HOUSE,

And other Publick Offices ;

As also their respective Days of
TRANSFER, and Payment of
DIVIDENDS.



HOLIDAY

2 Y 50 791-4

March.

12 Dr. Cambridge 100

13 Dr. George 100

14 Dr. Mark 100

10 St. Paul and Tropic
 11 St. John Bay
 12 K. George II. Peak
 13 of K. Geo II
 14 St. Bar. and Lough

H O L Y D A Y S.

January.

- 1 New-Year's Day.
6 Epiphany.
20 Pr. Wales's Nat.
25 St. Paul.
30 K. Charles's Mar.

February.

- 2 Purif. of the B. V.
24 St. Matthias.

March.

- 1 Q. Caroline's Nat.
25 Lady-Day.

April.

- 15 D. Cumberland's N.
23 St. George.
25 St. Mark.

May.

- 1 St. Philip and Jacob.
29 K. Charles II. Rest.

June.

- 11 St. Bar. and Inaug.
of K. Geo. II.
15 K. George II. Procl.
24 St. John Bapt.
29 St. Peter and Paul.

July.

- 25 St. James.

August.

- 1 Lammas-Day.
24 St. Bartholomew.
-

September.

September.

- 2 Fire of London.
 18 K. Geor. I. landed.
 21 St. Matthew.
 29 St. Michael.

October.

- 11 K. Geo. II. Coro.
 18 St. Luke.
 22 Princess of Or. Nat.
 28 St. Simon and Jude.
 29 Lord Mayor's Day.
 30 K. Geo. II. Nat.

November.

- 1 All Saints.
 4 K. William Nat.
 5 Gunpowder-Treat.
 17 Q. Eliz. Access.
 19 Princess Wales Nat.
 30 St. Andrew.

December.

- 21 St. Thomas.
 25 Christmas-Day.
 26 St. Stephen.
 27 St. John.
 28 St. Innocent.

Moveable Holydays.

- Shrove-Tuesday.
 Ash-Wednesday.
 Good-Friday.
 Easter-Monday.
 Tuesday.
 Wednesday.

- Ascension-Day.
 Whit-Monday.
 Tuesday.
 Wednesday.
 Fasts and Thanksgivings.

TRANSFER

TRANSFER DAYS.

SOUTH-SEA HOUSE.

Capital Stock, Monday and Friday.

New Annuities, first Subscription, Tuesday and Thursday.

Ditto, second Subscription, Wednesday and Saturday.

Ditto, unsubscribed, Monday and Friday.

Old Annuities, first Subscription, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

Ditto, second Subscription, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

Ditto, unsubscribed, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

BANK of ENGLAND.

For Bank Stock, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday.

Three per Cent. Annuities,

1726, Monday and Thursday.

1731, Tuesday and Friday.

1742, Wednesday and Saturday.

1743, Monday and Thursday.

1744, Tuesday and Friday.

1745, Wednesday and Saturday.

(194)

Subscribed and } Annuities.
Unsubscribed }

1746, Monday and Thursday.

1747, Wednesday and Saturday.

1747, Lottery, Tuesday and Friday.

1748, Monday and Thursday.

1749, Tuesday and Friday.

INDIA HOUSE.

Stock, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

Three and a-half per Cent. Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

Three per Cent. Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

DAYS for PAYMENT of DIVIDENDS.

On South-Sea Stock, due at Mid-
summer and Christmas,

On New South-Sea Annuities,
due at Midsummer and
Christmas,

On Old South-Sea Annuities,
due at Lady-Day and Mi-
chaelmas,

} Every Day,
from 9 to 12,
Holydays
excepted.

On

On *Bank-Stock*, due at Lady-Day
and Michaelmas,

On *Three per Cent. Annuities*,
due at Midsummer and
Christmas,

On *Four per Cent. 1746*, due at
Midsummer and Christmas.

On *Disco 1747*, due at Lady-
Day and Michaelmas,

On *Lottery 1747*, due at Mid-
summer and Christmas,

On *Annuities 1748*, due at Lady-
day and Michaelmas,

On *Annuities 1749*, due at Lady-
day and Michaelmas,

On *East-India Stock*, due at Mid-
summer and Christmas,

On *Three 1-half per Cent. and*
Three per Cent. due at Lady-
Day and Michaelmas,

And

Interest on India Bonds,

Every Af-

ternoon, from

3 to 5.

Every Morning

from 9 to 12,

every After-

noon from 3 to

5, except on

Saturday.

F I N I S.



71 103

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